



SOCIOECONOMIC
TECHNICAL
SUPPORT
DOCUMENT



United States Air Force



IDAHO
TRAINING
RANGE

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SOCIOECONOMIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT DOCUMENT

IDAHO TRAINING RANGE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS PROCESS

United States Air Force
Air Combat Command

November 1993

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Socioeconomic Technical Support Document (TSD) provides detailed data on existing socioeconomic conditions and potential socioeconomic impacts for that region in southwestern Idaho associated with the proposed development of the Idaho Training Range (ITR). This document is a technical adjunct to the Idaho Training Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and other environmental documentation prepared in support of the U.S. Air Force's environmental impact analysis process concerning development of that range.

The purpose of this TSD is to provide specific, detailed information on current socioeconomic conditions in the affected region, as well as potential impacts projected to occur should the proposed action or any of the alternatives associated with the development of the ITR be implemented.

The document contains five major sections. Chapters 1.0 and 2.0 provide descriptions of the ITR and the three range alternatives. Chapter 3.0 presents current, baseline socioeconomic conditions for the affected area. The socioeconomic considerations addressed include land ownership and use, regional economic activity, public services and finance, and the primary industries that contribute to the economic base of the region. Land ownership considerations involve federal, state, and private lands in the region. Economic activity addresses population, employment, and income. The major public services, including schools, law enforcement, and road maintenance, are discussed in terms of revenues to provide them and expenditures that support them. Finally, the livestock, mining, and recreation industries are discussed in detail, with emphasis on the livestock industry. Chapter 4.0 considers potential impacts to each of these socioeconomic components that could occur as a result of either the proposed action or one of the alternatives. Each component is examined in terms of each alternative, and the potential positive or negative impacts resulting from the implementation of that alternative are discussed. Due to its economic importance to the region, the livestock industry is rigorously analyzed. The results of this analysis are presented in Chapter 4.0. The basis for this analysis (Appendix A) constitutes a major component of the document. This appendix presents all industry-related operational parameters that were used in the detailed modeling process that supports the evaluation of potential impacts to this industry.

The analyses indicate negligible impacts to federal and state entities in terms of changes to land ownership and use. Furthermore, no proposal or any alternative demonstrates a measurable impact to regional economic activity. Minor impacts to public finance are anticipated in some sectors due to decreases in tax revenues, and changes to revenues associated with payment in lieu of taxes (PILT). However, these are not expected to adversely affect public services. The analyses do indicate the potential for varying impacts to the livestock industry due to changes in land ownership and uses, specifically the conversion of some lands from grazing to non-grazing uses. The mining and recreation industries are expected to be negligibly impacted.

Table ES-1 summarizes anticipated impacts under each alternative.

TABLE ES-1

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

Alternative	LAND USE			Economic Activity ⁽¹⁾	PUBLIC FINANCE		LIVESTOCK/GRAZING				Mining ⁽⁴⁾	Recreation ⁿ
	Total Acreage	Potential Acres Converted From Grazing			Annual Tax & PILT Losses	Potential ⁽²⁾ PILT Gains (Owyhee County)	Change in Annual Net Operating Income	Value of AUMs in Primary Impact Area	Value of AUMs in Offered Lands ⁽³⁾			
		Min.	Max.									
ITR Option 1	56,568	13,009	44,518	Negligible	\$6,100	\$7,840 (\$1,640)	\$12,500	\$56,000	\$101,500	Negligible	Negligible	
ITR Option 2	48,279	11,824	41,609	Negligible	\$5,800	\$4,850 (\$1,510)	\$11,100	\$51,300	\$80,200	Negligible	Negligible	
CTR Option 1	47,954	12,047	41,282	Negligible	\$5,900	\$4,850 (\$1,510)	\$13,800	\$48,900	\$80,200	Negligible	Negligible	
CTR Option 2	38,227	8,160	31,555	Negligible	\$5,200	\$3,700 (\$1,320)	\$9,400	\$33,500	\$69,300	Negligible	Negligible	
N. ITR/SCR Opt. 1	56,988	26,120	50,316	Negligible	\$5,400	\$3,440 (\$1,320)	\$62,700	\$112,000	\$68,200	Negligible	Negligible	
N.ITR/SCR Opt. 2	50,958	24,935	44,287	Negligible	\$5,100	\$1,370 (\$1,270)	\$61,300	\$107,300	\$54,000	Negligible	Negligible	
S.ITR/SCR	34,716	22,061	34,716	Negligible	\$700	\$990 (\$890)	\$55,500	\$98,900	\$31,600	Negligible	Negligible	
NO ACTION	0	0	0	None	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A	None	None	

(1) Includes impacts to population, employment, and income.

(2) PILT revenues apply to offered lands that are entitlement lands that were not tax exempt prior to exchange.

(3) The value of AUMs on offered lands will only be lost if these lands are converted from grazing.

(4) Assumes reasonable access is not denied to currently existing mining claims.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

This Technical Support Document (TSD) provides detailed socioeconomic information for the region of southwestern Idaho that would be affected by the creation of the proposed Idaho Training Range (ITR). It serves as a basis for, and a technical adjunct to, the socioeconomic analysis appearing in the Idaho Training Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared by the U.S. Air Force in cooperation with the State of Idaho, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Federal Aviation Administration, and U.S. Bureau of Mines. The Draft EIS assesses the potential environmental consequences of developing the ITR or alternative ranges. This TSD provides expanded data on regional population, employment, income, and public finance, as well as those sectors of the region's industrial base that were identified as concerns during the environmental impact analysis process. While the proposed actions may potentially affect the mining and recreation industries, the livestock industry dominates the region and has the greatest potential to experience impacts from the proposal due to changes in land use. Therefore, specific modeling techniques were used to analyze potential impacts on that industry. Details on this economic modeling, as well as its results, are also contained in this document. The Draft EIS reflects information on all of the socioeconomic analytical processes detailed in this TSD.

1.2 TRAINING RANGE ALTERNATIVES

There are five alternatives (including the No-Action alternative) associated with the State of Idaho's proposal. Of the four developmental alternatives, each considers a different configuration or combination of targets in three general areas. Figure 1-1 shows the locations of the North and South ITR and the Consolidated Training Range. Additional information on each appears below. The creation of the training range involves land owned by the State of Idaho (the state), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and private land holders. Developing a training range requires that blocks of land of sufficient size be available and under the control of the state to encompass the primary impact areas. The primary impact areas are those land areas where training ordnance dropped from aircraft will impact the ground. Multiple use of the primary impact areas could create a safety risk to livestock grazing the land, livestock operations personnel, recreational users, or other potential users. The lands involved in developing the training range are currently used primarily for grazing and recreation.

The state does not control sufficient acreage in the desired locations to create a training range without the acquisition of additional land. The desired lands that form the target areas are held by the federal government under the control of the BLM, by private owners, and by the state. The consolidation of sufficient acreage to support the range is to be accomplished through the following process. The federally owned acreage held by the BLM for each target area (the selected lands) would be assembled under the control of the state through the exchange of state lands (the offered lands) for the desired BLM held lands. The specific offered lands associated with each alternative consist of state-owned land which the BLM would receive in exchange for the BLM lands given to the state. Some of the training range alternatives include private lands in the target areas. In those cases, the private lands would be purchased. Additionally, in some cases, private lands outside the target areas would also be purchased to mitigate impacts to private land holders whose lands are directly or indirectly impacted by the creation of the training range.

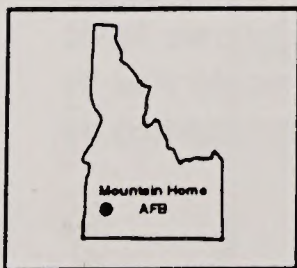
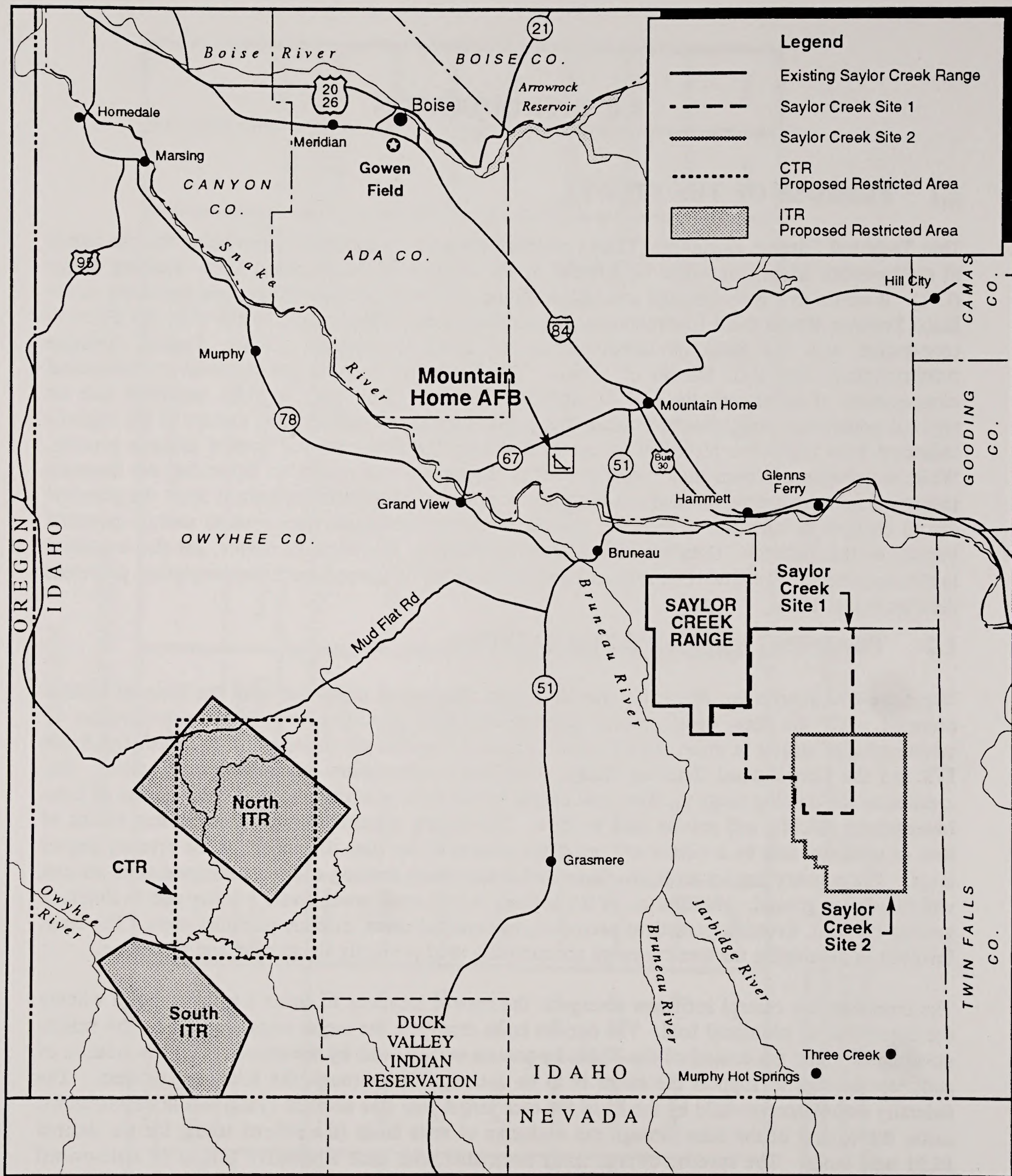
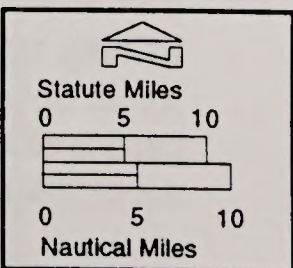


Figure 1-1

**LOCAL CANDIDATE
TRAINING RANGE ALTERNATIVES**



It is not likely that the affected lands will remain in their current use. The lands in the impact areas, if not totally excluded from grazing through the construction of fences, will lose grazing capacity through the destruction of the forage from training uses. The offered lands selected by the BLM will likely be transferred from their current grazing use to uses more compatible with other adjacent BLM lands.

Two land-use options are considered in this study. Under Option 1, certain BLM lands now classified as Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) are assumed to be reclassified and thus become available as target areas. Option 2 assumes these lands remain classified as WSAs, and therefore, must be excluded from range use.

The four developmental training range alternatives include 2 options (except for the South ITR and Improved SCR). For each alternative, the range itself would include only the distinct parcels of land (see Table 1-1) required to accommodate the range elements, which are the target areas and support facilities such as maintenance buildings and Televised Optical Scoring System (TOSS) camera sites. The lands comprising each target area would include sufficient acreage for the targets themselves and a buffer area of at least one-half mile around each target. A target area would consist primarily of selected lands acquired through exchange with the BLM, although some target areas would also include parcels currently owned by the state and private lands that would be purchased. Table 1-1 presents the acres of selected lands, other BLM lands, existing state lands, and private lands involved in each alternative. This table also lists the acres comprising the impact areas. Impact areas are lands immediately surrounding the targets, but within the boundaries of the target areas that would be subject to direct disturbance from construction and delivery of training ordnance.

The use of a small amount of BLM land for TOSS sites or for improved water facilities would be acquired through agreements between the state for limited use of these parcels of land. See Appendix B for a detailed identification of the selected and offered lands.

1.2.1 Idaho Training Range (ITR)

Under Option 1 of this alternative (the proposed action), for a portion of the 25,320 acres needed to accommodate the range elements, the state would acquire 21,058 acres of federally owned land in Owyhee County currently controlled by the BLM. In exchange for these lands, the State of Idaho would relinquish land of equal value elsewhere.

The impact area would consist of 13,009 acres and would be composed of 1,690 acres of state-owned land, 11,209 acres of the land exchanged with BLM, and 110 acres of the land acquired from private property holders. The remaining acreage would be managed by the state and may include non-grazing uses.

Under Option 2, the range elements comprise only 22,151 acres with 17,889 acres of federally owned lands to be acquired by the state. The impact area would require 11,824 acres consisting of 1,690 acres of land currently owned by the state, 10,024 acres of the land acquired from BLM, and 110 acres of the land acquired from private property holders.

1.2.2 Consolidated Training Range (CTR)

Under Option 1 of the CTR alternative, for a portion of the 21,824 acres needed to accommodate the range elements, the state would acquire 18,854 acres of federally owned land in Owyhee County

TABLE 1-1
TARGETS AND SELECTED LANDS

	Total Acres		Existing State Acres	Private Acres	WSA Acres	State Selected Land		Other BLM Acres
	Option 1	Option 2				Option 1	Option 2	
ITR	25,320	22,151	3,890	370	2,576	21,058	17,889	2.0
CTR	21,824	15,295	2,600	370	5,442	18,854	12,325	0.1'
North ITR/ Improved SCR	17,110	13,941	2,600	370	2,576	14,140	10,971	0.1'
South ITR/ Improved SCR ²	8,210	---	1,290	0	0	6,918	---	2.0

Notes: 1. Only applicable under Option 2
2. Options do not apply under this alternative

currently controlled by the BLM. The state would convert 2,600 acres it currently owns for training range uses. The impact area would require 12,047 acres composed of 1,412 acres of state-owned land, 10,525 acres of the land acquired from BLM, and 110 acres of the land acquired from private property holdings. Of the 7,042 acres of private properties in Owyhee County that would be purchased for the range, 370 acres would be within range element areas with 110 acres lying within impact areas.

Under Option 2, the range elements comprise only 15,295 acres with 12,325 acres of federally owned lands to be acquired by the state. The impact area of 8,160 acres consists of 1,412 acres of state-owned lands, 6,638 acres of the land acquired from BLM, and 110 acres of the land acquired from private property holders.

1.2.3 North Idaho Training Range and Improved Saylor Creek Range (North ITR and Improved SCR)

Under Option 1 of this alternative, for a portion of the 17,110 acres needed to accommodate the range elements, the state would acquire 14,140 acres of federally owned land in Owyhee County currently controlled by the BLM. The state would convert 2,600 acres it currently owns for training range uses. The impact area of 12,384 acres would be composed of 1,412 acres of state-owned land, 7,012 acres of land exchanged with BLM, 110 acres acquired from private land holders, and 3,850 acres out of the 17,586 acres of land already withdrawn. Overall, lands directly supporting this alternative no longer available for public use would total 26,120 acres. This includes 8,534 acres for Option 1 for the North ITR and 17,586 already withdrawn acres at SCR.

Under Option 2, the range elements comprise only 13,941 acres with 10,971 acres of federally owned lands to be acquired by the state. The impact area of 11,199 acres would consist of 1,412 acres of state-owned lands, 5,827 acres of lands acquired from BLM, 110 acres acquired from private land holders, and 3,850 acres out of the 17,586 acres of land already withdrawn. Overall, lands directly supporting this alternative no longer available for public use would total 24,935 acres. This includes 7,349 acres for Option 2 for the North ITR and 17,586 already withdrawn acres at SCR.

1.2.4 South Idaho Training Range and Improved Saylor Creek Range (South ITR and Improved SCR)

Under this alternative, for a portion of the 8,210 acres needed to accommodate the range elements, the state would acquire 6,918 acres of federally owned land in Owyhee County currently controlled by the BLM. The state would convert 1,290 acres it currently owns for training range uses. The impact area of 8,325 acres would consist of 278 acres of state-owned land, 4,197 acres of lands exchange with BLM, and 3,850 acres out of the 17,586 acres of land already withdrawn. Overall, lands directly supporting this alternative no longer available for public use would total 22,061 acres. This includes 4,475 acres for the South ITR and 17,586 already withdrawn acres at SCR.

1.2.5 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action alternative, operations would continue on SCR as currently occur. No new lands would be acquired, nor would any land ownership or land uses change.

2.0 REGION OF INFLUENCE

The region of influence is defined as the area in which the principal socioeconomic effects from the proposed actions are likely to occur. The proposed alternatives directly affect lands that are primarily agricultural lands within Owyhee County, Idaho. The known uses of the affected lands are grazing of cattle and sheep, recreation, and mining. The potential change in the use of the land for the primary target areas is small relative to the total land area in the county currently used for grazing, mining, and recreation. As a consequence, the direct impacts from the proposed actions and alternatives are limited to Owyhee County.

The use of private lands acquired as a result of certain alternatives will also change. It is proposed that some specific parcels of private lands to be acquired would come under the management of different state agencies. Land use would change from grazing to recreational uses such as campgrounds, horse corrals, wildlife habitat, and other uses.

The offered lands, once acquired by BLM, may change in use. These state lands are now used for grazing. However, BLM may change their use to that more compatible with the management objectives for adjacent lands. If impacts were to occur due to changes in land use on the offered lands, they would occur in each respective county, namely, Elmore, Ada, Gem, and Owyhee Counties.

3.0 BASELINE

This section describes the Region of Influence (ROI) under its current activities and land use.

3.1 LAND OWNERSHIP AND USE

According to 1990 records, Owyhee County is comprised of approximately 4,914,200 acres. Of this total, approximately 76 percent of the land (3,734,238 acres) is controlled by the federal government, including 3,625,415 acres managed by the BLM. About 6.7 percent (330,788 acres) is managed by the state government. Approximately 325,300 acres of the state-managed land are Endowment Fund lands; 702 acres are managed by Idaho Fish and Game; and 4,800 acres are owned by Idaho Parks and Recreation. About 17.2 percent (847,439 acres) of the total land in the county is privately owned. Land ownership is shown in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1

Land Ownership Owyhee County

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Acres</u>	
Private Lands		847,439
State Lands		
Endowment Fund Lands	325,286	
Idaho Fish and Game	702	
Idaho Parks and Recreation	4,800	
Total State Lands		330,788
Federal Lands		
Bureau of Land Management	3,625,415	
Other	108,823	
Total Federal Lands		3,734,238
County Lands		1,676
Municipal Lands		35
TOTAL OWYHEE COUNTY		4,914,176

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1991

The vast majority of the federal land, 97 percent, is range land administered by the BLM. Approximately 3.9 percent of the land is used for agriculture, and 2.1 percent is forest.

3.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economic activity in the region of influence is defined by population, employment, and income.

3.2.1 Population

According to the 1990 Census, Owyhee County had a total population of 8,392 with an average household size of 2.84 persons, compared to the statewide average of 2.73. The majority of the population, 64 percent, live in the Marsing and Homedale census divisions, located in the northwestern tip of Owyhee County. Approximately 7 percent live in the Bruneau division, 12 percent live in the Murphy division, and 2 percent live in the Western Shoshone division (i.e., the Idaho half of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation). Roughly 15 percent, 1,258 persons, live in the Grand View division. The 1990 distribution of population by Census area is shown in Table 3-2. Figure 3-1 shows the 1990 census divisions for Owyhee County.

Table 3-2
Owyhee County Population by Census Area, 1990

<u>Census Area</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Households</u>	<u>Household Size</u>
Bruneau Division	609	216	2.63
Grand View Division ¹	928	272	2.83
Grand View City	330	141	2.34
Homedale Division ²	1,116	376	2.74
Homedale City	1,963	732	2.63
Marsing Division ³	1,483	389	2.99
Marsing City	798	304	2.63
Murphy Division	974	342	2.82
Western Shoshone Division	<u>191</u>	<u>48</u>	3.98
TOTAL FOR OWYHEE COUNTY	8,392	2,820	2.84

Notes: 1. Does not include population count for Grand View City.
 2. Does not include population count for Homedale City.
 3. Does not include population count for Marsing City.

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1990

Population in Owyhee County has remained relatively constant over the last ten years, growing by an approximate annual rate of 0.14 percent from 1980 to 1990. During the same period, the state experienced an annual growth rate of 0.6 percent. In 1980, Owyhee County had a total population of 8,272, approximately 120 people less than its 1990 population. According to the Idaho Department of Employment, the 1992 population was estimated at approximately 8,477.

3.2.2 Employment

Total full- and part-time employment in Owyhee County was 3,281 jobs in 1990, the most recent year for which detailed employment data is available (BEA, 1992). In 1990, roughly 68 percent of all jobs

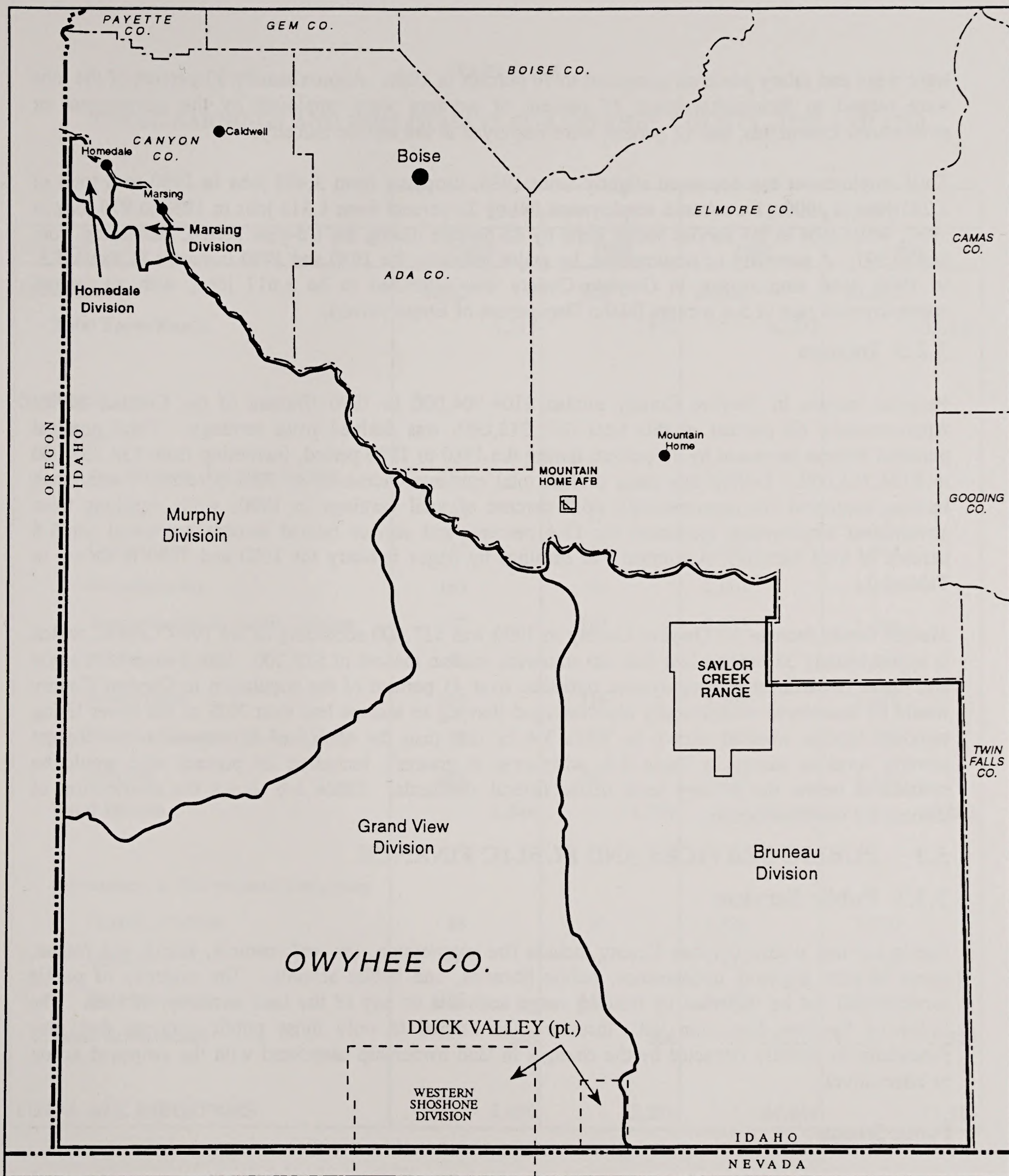
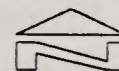
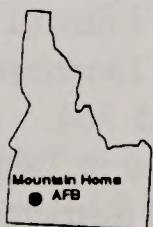


Figure 3-1

OWYHEE COUNTY CENSUS DIVISIONS, 1990



Statute Miles
0 5 10
Nautical Miles
0 5 10

were wage and salary positions compared to 70 percent in 1980. Approximately 30 percent of the jobs were related to farming/ranching; 17 percent of workers were employed by the government or government enterprises; and 12 percent were employed in the service industry.

Total employment has decreased slightly since 1980, dropping from 3,490 jobs in 1980 to a total of 3,281 jobs in 1990. Farm/ranch employment fell by 26 percent from 1,313 jobs in 1980 to 975 jobs in 1990, while jobs in the service sector grew by 45 percent during the ten-year period, increasing from 269 to 391. A summary of employment, by major industry, for 1980 and 1990 is shown in Table 3-3. In 1992, total employment in Owyhee County was estimated to be 3,617 jobs, with an overall unemployment rate of 5.6 percent (Idaho Department of Employment).

3.2.3 Income

Personal income in Owyhee County totaled \$104,704,000 in 1990 (Bureau of the Census, 1990). Approximately 68 percent of this total (\$71,313,000) was derived from earnings. Total nominal personal income increased by 78 percent during the 1980 to 1990 period, increasing from \$58,837,000 to \$104,704,000. During this same period, total earnings increased by 70.5 percent. Farm/ranch income accounted for approximately 46.5 percent of total earnings in 1990, while earnings from government employment accounted for 13.4 percent, and service related income accounted for 5.8 percent of total earnings. A summary of earnings by major industry for 1980 and 1990 is shown in Table 3-3.

Median family income for Owyhee County in 1990 was \$17,600 according to the 1990 Census, which is approximately 35 percent less than the statewide median income of \$27,200. Based on 1990 Census and Idaho Department of Employment statistics, over 41 percent of the population in Owyhee County would be considered economically disadvantaged (having an income less than 70% of the lower living standard income level as shown in Table 3-4 or less than the Office of Management and Budget poverty level as shown in Table 3-5, whichever is greater), including 29 percent who would be considered below the poverty level under federal standards. Table 3-6 shows the distribution of income for Owyhee County.

3.3 PUBLIC SERVICES AND PUBLIC FINANCE

3.3.1 Public Services

Public services within Owyhee County include fire suppression, law enforcement, search and rescue, sewer service, highway maintenance, public libraries, and public schools. The majority of public services will not be impacted by training range activities or any of the land exchange actions. The following baseline discussion will, therefore, be limited to only those public services that may potentially be directly impacted by the changes in land ownership associated with the proposed action or alternatives.

Public Schools

Eight school districts with nine elementary and seven secondary schools service Owyhee County (Evans 1991a). The area where the ITR would be located is primarily serviced by the Bruneau - Grand View Joint District (District 365), and the Pleasant Valley District (District 364). Therefore, any changes in property taxes or enrollment would most impact School Districts 365 and 364. A summary of school enrollment and spending per pupil for all eight school districts is provided in Table 3-7. During the 1991-1992 school year, enrollment totaled 3,926 students in all eight school districts.

TABLE 3-3

TOTAL EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR OWYHEE COUNTY, 1980 AND 1990

Industry	Employment		Earnings (\$000)	
	1980	1990	1980	1990
<u>Farm/Ranch</u>	<u>1,313</u>	<u>975</u>	<u>16,532</u>	<u>33,161</u>
Total Farm/Ranch	1,313	975	16,532	33,161
<u>Nonfarm/Ranch</u>				
Private				
Ag. Services, Forestry, Fishing	187	0 ¹	1,160	0 ¹
Mining	193	0 ¹	4,473	0 ¹
Construction	147	140	2,223	1,664
Manufacturing	163	81	2,001	1,473
Transportation & Public Utilities	172	187	2,951	5,245
Wholesale Trade	91	27	987	557
Retail Trade	334	316	3,202	3,649
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	88	83	739	728
Services	<u>269</u>	<u>391</u>	<u>2,329</u>	<u>4,150</u>
Total Private	1,644	1,740	20,065	28,563
Government & Government Enterprises				
Federal, Civilian	88	90	1,536	2,330
Military	63	46	182	295
State and Local	<u>382</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>3,499</u>	<u>6,964</u>
Total Government	533	566	5,217	9,589
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	3,490	3,281	41,814	71,313

Note: 1. Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1992

Total enrollment for School Districts 364 and 365 was 606 pupils in 1991. The majority, over 95 percent, of these students attended the Bruneau - Grand View Joint School District.

Table 3-4
70% Lower Standard Income Level
(Effective April 13, 1990)

<u>Size of Family Unit</u>	<u>Family Income</u>
1	\$5,380 or less
2	\$8,810 or less
3	\$12,100 or less
4	\$14,930 or less
5	\$17,620 or less
6	\$20,610 or less

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1991

Table 3-5
1990 Federal Poverty Income Guidelines
(Effective February 20, 1991)

<u>Size of Family Unit</u>	<u>12-Month Maximum</u>
1	\$6,620
2	\$8,880
3	\$11,140
4	\$13,400
5	\$15,660
6	\$17,920
7	\$20,180
8	\$22,440

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1991

Table 3-6

Distribution of Income for Owyhee County, 1990

<u>Household Income</u>	<u>Number of Households¹</u>
< \$5,000	232
\$5,000-\$9,999	424
\$10,000 - \$14,999	442
\$15,000 - \$19,999	407
\$20,000 - \$24,999	297
\$25,000 - \$29,999	240
\$30,000 - \$34,999	207
\$35,000 - \$39,999	93
\$40,000 - \$44,999	83
\$45,000 - \$49,499	141
\$50,000 - \$54,999	53
\$55,000 - \$59,999	26
\$60,000 - \$74,999	76
\$75,000 - \$99,999	39
> \$100,000	<u>41</u>
TOTAL	2,801

Note: 1. Based on weighted sample data. Totals may not match 100% census count

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1990

Law Enforcement and Search and Rescue

Law enforcement and search and rescue services for most of Owyhee County are provided by the County Sheriff's Department. The Sheriff's Department employs one full-time sheriff, eight full-time deputies, and five administrative support personnel. In addition, the department is augmented by 30 or more civilian volunteers for search and rescue activities. The Sheriff's Department is also occasionally supported by the Rimrock Rescue Mission, a 10-person volunteer organization located in Elmore County.

According to the Owyhee County Sheriff, there is an average of six "life threatening" search and rescue missions a year. Approximately half of these rescues are accomplished by advance scouts who are sent out before a full-scale search is called. In cases where a more extensive search is needed, upwards of 100 person-hours may be required (personal communication, Sheriff Nettleton 1992).

Table 3-7

School Districts Servicing Owyhee County, 1991-1992

<u>School District</u>	<u>Elementary Schools</u>	<u>Secondary Schools</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Spending Per Pupil</u>
Marsing Joint. District #363 ¹	1	2	680	\$4,238
Pleasant Valley Elementary Dist. #364 ¹	1	0	29	\$8,311
Bruneau - Grand View Joint. Dist. #365 ¹	2	1	577	\$4,708
Homedale Joint. District #370 ¹	1	1	1,066	\$3,572
Subtotal (Schools in Owyhee County)	5	4	2,352	\$4,104
Melba District #136	1	1	607	\$5,175
Glenns Ferry Joint. District #192	1	1	635	\$4,141
Three Creek Joint. District #416	1	0	15	\$4,681
Castleford Joint. District #417	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>\$5,261</u>
TOTALS	9	7	3,926	\$4,379

Note: 1. Districts with schools in Owyhee County (Enrollment as of Sept. 1991).

Source: Evans, 1991a

3.3.2 Public Finance

The following sections focus on the revenues and expenditures of Owyhee County, its road districts, the County Sheriff's Department, and the Bruneau - Grand View and Pleasant Valley school districts. These agencies and districts are likely to be those most impacted by the ITR alternative.

The total Owyhee County budget for FY 1991 was \$4,170,917 (Owyhee County Auditor's Office 1991). In FY 1992, the budget increased by approximately 38 percent to \$5,738,209. The FY 1993 budget is expected to decrease to \$4,721,353. Revenue sources for the county government include property taxes, payments in lieu of taxes (PILT), bond sales, revenue sharing from sales taxes, as well as other state and local taxes and fees. Revenue sources which may be affected include property taxes and PILT. County expenditure programs which may be affected include search and rescue activities, and road and bridge maintenance.

3.3.2.1 Revenues

In FY 1991, the most recent year for which detailed county revenue information is available, total Owyhee County revenues were \$4,720,745. Roughly 28 percent of total revenues were from taxes, 27 percent were from intergovernmental transfer (including PILT funds) and 34 percent were from bond activities. Table 3-8 provides a summary of major county revenue sources.

Table 3-8

Owyhee County Revenues by Source, 1991

<u>Revenue Source</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Taxes	\$1,298,612	28%
Licenses and permits	\$3,535	< 1%
Fines and forfeitures	\$35,303	< 1%
Charges for Services	\$192,177	4%
Intergovernmental	\$1,252,487	27%
Interest Income	\$172,189	4%
Bond Activity	\$1,601,489	34%
Miscellaneous	<u>\$164,953</u>	<u>3%</u>
TOTAL	\$4,720,745	100%

Source: Owyhee County Auditor's Office 1991

In FY 1991, approximately 575,126 out of a total of 847,439 private acres in Owyhee County were taxable with a total taxable value of \$249,719,643. In 1991, a total of \$3,175,213 in property taxes were collected in Owyhee County. Over \$880,000 of the total taxes collected were from the County Tax District, approximately 12 percent were from county roads, bridges and the three highway districts, and 48 percent was from the various school districts. Table 3-9 shows the distribution of 1991 property taxes levied by tax district.

There are more than 3,700,000 total acres of federal land in Owyhee County. PILT is paid on roughly 92 percent of this land to compensate for property tax losses due to federal ownership. In 1991, Owyhee County collected \$342,000 in PILT monies, roughly 10 cents per acre. PILT moneys collected by the county become part of the county's current expense fund which is used to fund county administrative costs, the Sheriff's office, and the coroner's office, among other services.

Idaho has a 5 percent sales tax. Thirteen and three-quarters percent of Idaho's sales tax revenues are returned directly to cities, counties, and other taxing districts of origin each year. The distribution of sales tax revenue is not directly related to the amount of sales tax collected in individual counties, rather it is a function of statewide sales and taxes. Any changes in sales that may occur in Owyhee County would have little or no impact on sales tax revenues received by Owyhee County and its constituent cities.¹

¹ For a more detailed explanation of sales tax distribution, refer to Idaho State Tax Commission memo, "Sales Tax Distribution" by Alan Dornfest.

TABLE 3-9

STATEMENT OF 1991 TAX ROLL LEVIES FOR TAXING DISTRICTS

<i>Tax District</i>	<i>Valuation</i>	<i>Levy</i>	<i>Tax</i>
<u>County</u>	\$249,719,643	0.00353	\$882,147
<u>Cities</u>			
Homedale	\$18,764,718	0.00802	\$150,801
Marsing	\$8,007,819	0.00730	\$58,484
Grand View	\$3,010,284	0.00087	\$2,626
<u>Schools</u>			
J136-Melba	\$17,354,801	0.00627	\$108,900
J192- Glens Ferry	\$4,312,801	0.00557	\$24,001
J363-Marsing	\$43,280,091	0.00842	\$364,376
364-Pleasant Valley	\$38,414,632	0.00254	\$97,384
J365-Rimrock (Same as Bruneau-Grand View)	\$85,212,847	0.00670	\$570,770
J370-Homedale	\$53,824,234	0.00685	\$368,950
J416-Three Creek	\$5,952,310	0.00347	\$20,626
J417-Castleford	\$1,367,950	0.00858	\$11,725
<u>Highway Districts</u>			
Three Creek	\$7,299,223	0.00191	\$13,929
Homedale	\$58,355,356	0.00471	\$27,517
Gem	\$33,596,050	0.00055	\$18,626
County Road & Bridge	\$150,470,014	0.00223	\$335,658
<u>Cemetery District</u>			
Bruneau	\$29,001,079	0.00010	\$2,789
Riverside	\$29,085,901	0.00009	\$2,535
Marsing-Homedale	\$95,994,373	0.00013	\$12,600
Owyhee Pioneer	\$80,230,982	0.00002	\$1,695
<u>Fire Districts</u>			
Homedale	\$49,695,748	0.00043	\$21,497
Marsing	\$29,652,739	0.00034	\$9,974
Bruneau	\$20,283,700	0.00010	\$2,011
Grand View	\$22,048,210	0.00049	\$10,741
Marsing-Reynolds-Wilson	\$15,740,835	0.00139	\$21,948
<u>Library Districts</u>			
Eastern Owyhee	\$58,545,864	0.00296	\$17,349
Bruneau Valley	\$22,949,948	0.00263	\$6,039
Lizard Butte	\$32,376,696	0.00293	\$9,497
<u>Succor Creek Water Shed</u>	\$1,926,283	---	---
<u>Bruneau Water & Sewer</u>	\$1,379,779	---	---
<u>Special Charges</u>			
Solid Waste Fees	---	---	\$76,080
Weed Control	---	---	\$1,609
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$1,267,854,910</u>		<u>\$3,252,883</u>

3.3.2.2 Expenditures

In FY 1991, Owyhee County had a total budget of \$4,170,917 and total expenses of \$3,004,204. A summary of major county expenses² for 1991 is presented in Table 3-10.

Table 3-10

Owyhee County Expenditures, 1991

<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>1991 Expenses</u>	<u>1991 Budget</u>
Clerk/Auditor	\$132,843	\$140,106
Sheriff	\$375,732	\$375,732
Building and Grounds	\$156,592	\$299,668
General	\$236,015	\$338,911
Other (under \$100,00)	<u>\$477,684</u>	<u>\$555,901</u>
Subtotal Current Expense	\$1,378,866	\$1,710,318
Road and Bridge	\$828,983	\$1,047,408
Indigent and Charity	\$181,255	\$257,517
Revaluation	\$100,111	\$114,938
Solid Waste	\$145,863	\$200,000
Other (under \$100,000)	<u>\$369,126</u>	<u>\$840,736</u>
TOTAL	\$3,004,204	\$4,170,917

Source: Owyhee County Auditor's Office, 1991

Roads and Bridges

In FY 1991, approximately \$1,300,000 were expended for the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and highways in Owyhee County. Of this total, \$828,983 were provided by the county road and bridge fund, and \$471,000 came from the highway districts. Approximately 31 percent of county revenues for the maintenance of roads and bridges were derived from local property taxes. Other sources of revenue include sales taxes and highway users' fees. Expenditures on roads, bridges, and highways are made from four funds: the Three Creek Road Highway District, Homedale Highway District, Gem Highway District, and County Road and Bridge Fund. The majority of expenditures, 64 percent, come from the County Road and Bridge Fund. County road maintenance in the vicinity of the proposed ITR would be paid for by this fund.

² Major expenses are those budget items that in aggregate exceed \$100,000.

Search and Rescue

Search and rescue activities are largely the financial responsibility of the Owyhee County Sheriff's Department. In FY 1991, the Sheriff's Department had a total budget of \$375,732. For this same year, expenditures reached 100 percent of the allocated budget. The 1992 budget for the Sheriff's Department was \$419,534.

3.3.2.3 School Districts

Public schools in Idaho are financed from local, state, and federal sources of revenue, including property taxes and earnings from endowment lands. School districts receive earnings from public school endowment lands as part of the total revenue they receive from the state. In 1992, revenues collected from property tax levies in Owyhee County totaled approximately \$104,000 for the Pleasant Valley School District and \$594,000 for the Bruneau - Grand View Joint School District. In 1992, the expenditures for the Pleasant Valley School District were \$227,485 and \$2,579,208 for the Bruneau - Grand View Joint School District. Average spending per pupil was \$8,311 for the Pleasant Valley District and \$4,708 for the Bruneau - Grand View School District. Table 3-11 summarizes total school district revenues and expenditures.

Table 3-11

School District Revenues and Expenditures, 1992

	<i>School District</i>	
	<i><u>Pleasant Valley</u></i>	<i><u>Grand View</u></i>
<u>Revenues</u>		
Taxes	\$103,685	\$594,294
Other Sources	\$26,988	\$143,648
State	\$76,536	\$1,614,567
Federal	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>299,299</u>
Total Revenues	\$207,209	\$2,651,808
<u>Expenditures</u>		
M&O Instruction ¹	\$159,949	\$1,372,399
M&O Support Services	\$66,588	\$760,327
M&O Other	\$ <u>948</u>	\$ <u>2,000</u>
Other Expenditures		\$444,482
Total Expenditures	\$227,485	\$2,579,208

Note: 1. Expenditures include all maintenance and operation costs.

Source: State Superintendant of Public Schools

3.3.2.4 Other Districts/Bureaus

Several districts rely on the collection of grazing fees from state and public lands. Grazing fees are based on the amount of forage and other factors. State grazing fees were \$4.99 per Animal Unit Month (AUM) in 1992. In 1992, BLM grazing fees were set at \$1.92 per AUM. The BLM collected an estimated \$643,000 in grazing fees from Owyhee County in 1992. Grazing fees on federal lands have varied over time. Figure 3-2 displays the fees charged on federal lands since 1969.

BLM grazing fees are mainly used to fund range improvements. The fees collected are distributed to federal, state, and county agencies. Approximately 25 percent of the fees goes to the district where the fees were collected, an additional 25 percent goes to the state of origin, the U.S. Treasury receives 37.5 percent, and the remaining 12.5 percent is given to the Grazing Advisory Board in the county of origin. In FY 1993, roughly \$80,410 were collected for the Grazing Advisory Board and then returned to the Boise District BLM for management of range improvements in Owyhee County.

The majority of state grazing fees, 90 percent, goes into the Public School Endowment Fund. The remaining 10 percent is utilized for range improvements. Only the interest from the Endowment Fund is expended for public education. The distribution of the interest from the Public School Endowment Fund is not related to the amount of grazing revenues collected from the lands within specific school district boundaries. Endowment Fund earnings are dispersed on the basis of number of students, days of attendance, and relative wealth of the community. Local school districts would, therefore, not be impacted by a redistribution of endowment lands across districts or counties, as long as the total value of endowment fund lands remain constant within the state.

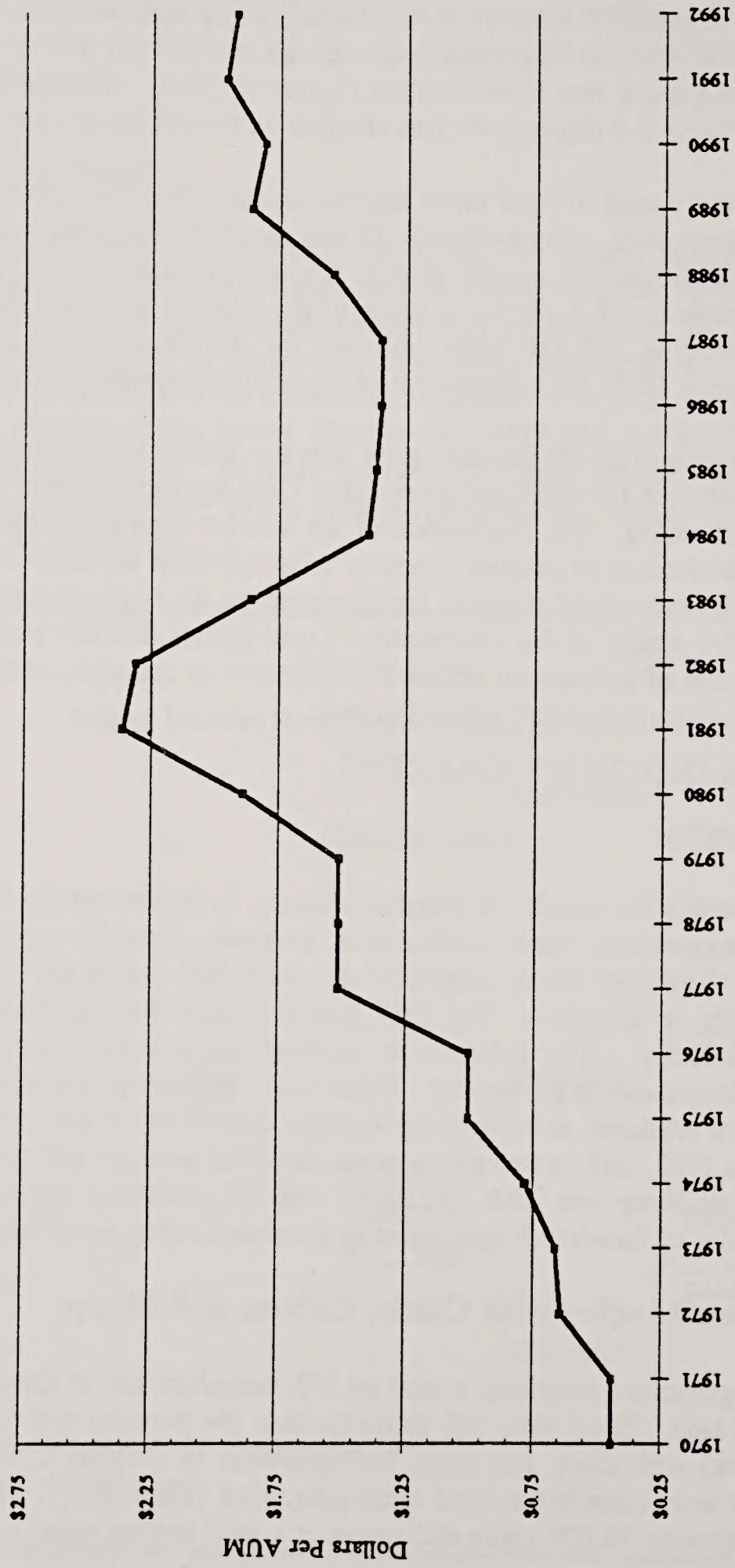
3.4 LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY/GRAZING

3.4.1 General Overview

Agriculture, the major economic activity in Owyhee County, is dominated by the livestock industry. The U.S. Census of Agriculture, taken at five-year intervals, provides a detailed description of agricultural operations. The most recent comprehensive published data is the 1987 Census; the 1992 Census information is not yet available. The 1987 data illustrates the magnitude and composition of the current livestock industry. The information reported for Owyhee County is for only those producers that are headquartered in the county. Other cattle and sheep operations may be conducted within the county but are attributed to a reporting location outside the county. Out of the 573 farms/ranches in the county in 1987, 367 farms/ranches were classified as cattle and calf operations. Thirty-seven farms/ranches were sheep and lamb operations with 38 producing chickens and 23 producing pigs and hogs. Total sales of farm/ranch operations in Owyhee County are presented in Table 3-12.

3.4.2 Size of Farms/Ranches with Cattle, Calves, and Sheep

The 1987 Census of Agriculture identified a total of 573 farms/ranches in Owyhee County containing about 716,637 acres of land. There were 367 farms/ranches (64 percent) with cattle and calves and 37 farms/ranches (6 percent) with sheep and lambs headquartered in Owyhee County. Of the cattle and calf farms/ranches, 259 were classified as beef cattle operations (Table 3-13). In 1987, 363 farm/ranch operations sold approximately 78,600 cattle and calves at a total market value of \$41,015,000, roughly \$552 per head.



Source: Southwest Idaho Research and Extension Center

Figure 3-2
GRAZING FEES CHARGED ON FEDERAL LANDS

Table 3-12

Sales of Farm/Ranch Commodities in Owyhee County, 1987

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Sales (\$ Thousands)</u>
Grains	\$5,397
Hay and Silage	\$7,022
Other Crops	\$13,606
Dairy	\$7,286
Cattle and Calves	\$41,015
Sheep, Lambs and Wool	\$399
Other Livestock	\$273
TOTAL SALES	\$74,998

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1987

Table 3-13

Farms/Ranches by Livestock Inventory and Livestock Sales, 1987

<u>Livestock Inventory</u>	<u>Number of Farms/Ranches</u>	<u>Number of Animals</u>
Cattle and Calves	367	106,755
Beef Cows	259	40,430
Sheep and Lambs	37	7,710
Livestock Sales		78,624
Cattle & Calves Sold	363	4,906
Sheep & Lambs	36	

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1987

The 37 sheep and lamb operations had an inventory of 7,710 animals. Just over 4,900 sheep and lambs were sold that year. Lambs, sheep, and wool sales earned \$399,000.

About 25 percent of the farms/ranches were under 50 acres, while 75 percent were under 500 acres. Only 16 percent of the farms/ranches were 1,000 acres or more in size. Table 3-14 presents the distribution of farms/ranches by size in 1987.

In 1987, the size of livestock operations varied widely by the number of cattle and calves sold. Roughly 68 percent of the 363 farms/ranches selling cattle and calves sold less than 100 cattle or calves; 26 percent sold between 100 and 500 head; and 6 percent sold more than five hundred head. The average number of cattle and calves sold per operation in Owyhee County in 1987 was approximately 211 (Table 3-15).

Table 3-14

Farm/Ranch Size by Acres, 1987

<u>Farm/Ranch Size</u>	<u>Number of Farms/Ranches</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
1 to 9 Acres	59	10%
10 to 49 Acres	84	15%
50 to 179 Acres	160	28%
180 to 499 Acres	124	21%
500 to 999 Acres	55	10%
1,000 or more Acres	91	16%

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1987

Table 3-15

Number of Cattle Sold by Farm/Ranch, 1987

<u>Number of Cattle and Calves Sold</u>	<u>Number of Farms/Ranches</u>	<u>Total Number of Animals</u>	<u>Average Number Sold per Farm/Ranch</u>
1 to 9	67	297	4
10 to 19	47	653	14
20 to 49	72	2,163	30
50 to 99	60 ¹	10,017 ¹	86
100 to 199	57 ¹	1	
200 to 499	38	10,843	285
500 or more	22	52,651	2,393

Note: 1. Not separately disclosed

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1987

There were 138 farms/ranches in 1987 that sold 11,401 calves valued at \$3.3 million (Census of Agriculture, 1987). The majority of the calves were sold by 13 operations as illustrated in Table 3-16.

In 1987, some 60 farms/ranches sold 38,214 head of cattle valued at \$23.8 million (Census of Agriculture, 1987) that were fattened on grain and concentrates. Almost all, 91 percent, of the fattened cattle were sold by 5 operations in that year (Table 3-17).

Table 3-16

Number of Calves Sold by Farm/Ranch, 1987

<u>Number of Calves Sold</u>	<u>Number of Farms/Ranches</u>	<u>Total Number of Animals</u>	<u>Average Number Sold per Farm/Ranch</u>
1 to 9	38	173	5
10 to 19	23	347	15
20 to 49	32	922	29
50 to 99	20	1,401	70
100 to 199	12	1,851	154
200 to 499	9	2,374	264
500 or more	4	4,333	1,083

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1987

Table 3-17

Number of Fattened Cattle Sold by Farm/Ranch, 1987

<u>Number of Cattle and Calves Sold</u>	<u>Number of Farms/Ranches</u>	<u>Total Number of Animals</u>	<u>Average Number Sold per Farm/Ranch</u>
1 to 9	18	53	3
10 to 19	6	80	13
20 to 49	10	303	30
50 to 99	9	633	70
100 to 199	6 ¹	1	
200 to 499	6 ¹	2,348 ¹	196
500 or more	5	34,797	6,959

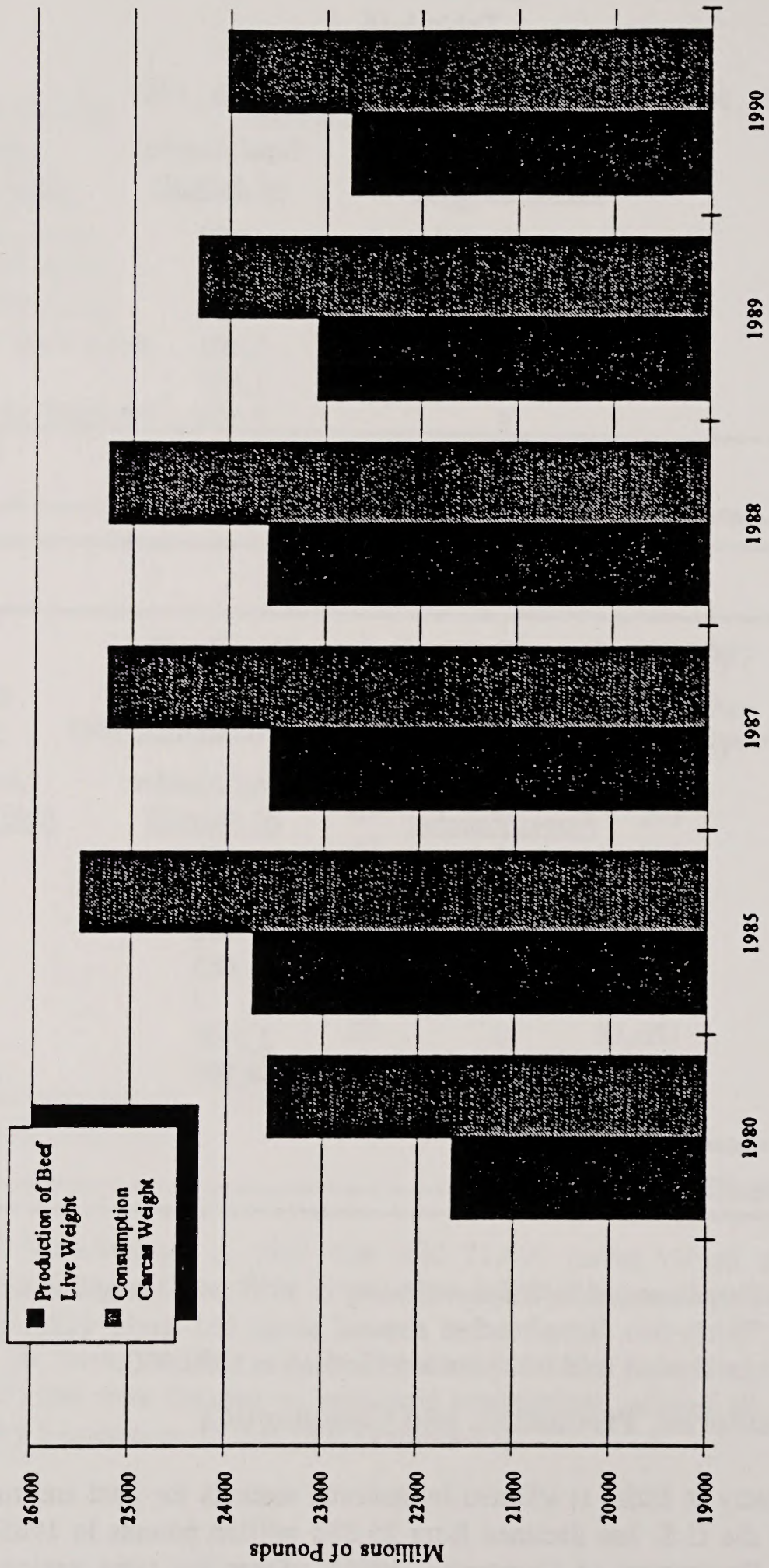
Note: 1. Not separately disclosed

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1987

About 57 percent of the farms/ranches in Owyhee County in 1987 with sheep and lambs held fewer than 24 head (Table 3-18). Thirty-two farms/ranches sheared sheep and lambs yielding 34,957 pounds of wool. The sheep, lambs, and wool sold that year were valued at \$399,000.

3.4.3 Livestock Inventories, Production, and Consumption

The cattle and calf industry in Idaho is affected by national markets for beef and meat products. The consumption of beef in the U.S. has declined from 25,523 million pounds in 1985 to 24,031 million pounds in 1990 (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1991). Over the same period, nation-wide beef production declined from 23,728 million pounds to 22,743 million pounds (Figure 3-3). The production in live weight of animals for slaughter and younger animals shipped to other states for



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1991

Figure 3-3
PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF BEEF IN U.S.

Table 3-18

Lamb and Sheep Inventory by Farm/Ranch, 1987

<u>Sheep and Lamb Inventory</u>	<u>Number of Farms/Ranches</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
1 to 24	21	57%
25 to 99	7	19%
100 to 299	5	14%
300 to 999	2	5%
1,000 or more	2	5%

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1987

feeding or breeding purposes held nearly level at 40.1 billion pounds per year between 1985 and 1989 (Figure 3-4). The value of this production rose from \$21.2 billion to \$27.9 billion nationally. During this period, the number of cattle on farms/ranches declined from 109.5 million to 99.2 million animals (Figure 3-5). However, their value per head rose from \$402 to \$607.

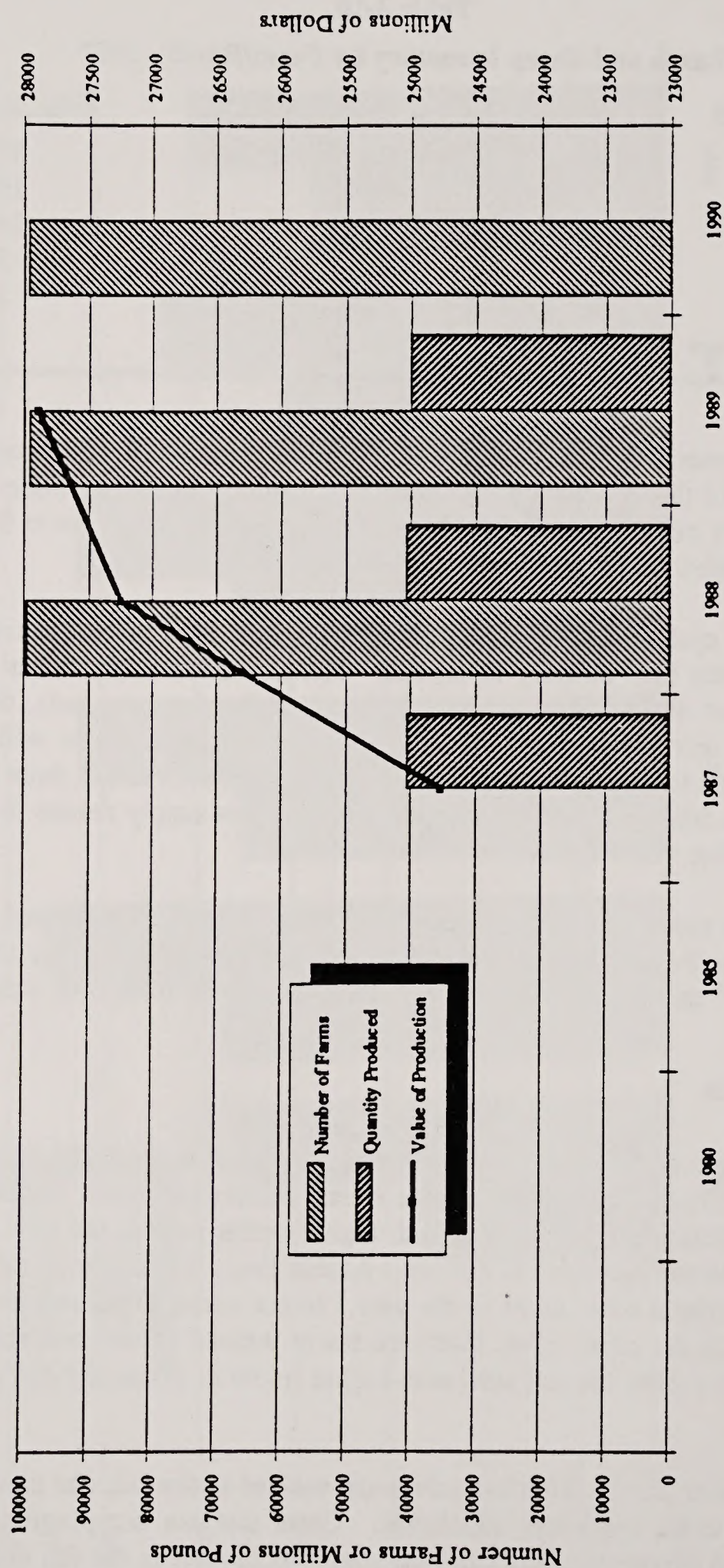
The traditional economic cycle for cattle typically lasts 10 years. Peak prices, usually the result of low supplies of cattle, cause the beef industry to expand. The expansion occurs when greater numbers of heifers are retained as part of the breeding herd. As the breeding herd expands, the number of calves for sale will eventually increase, although, in the short term, fewer calves will be for sale. The expansion process may last from three to seven years, until prices start to fall from the then oversupply of production. As prices fall, the industry contracts, until the low supply results in increased pressures on prices, thereby initiating a new cycle.

In the State of Idaho, the number of farms/ranches with cattle and calves increased from 1,600 in 1988 to 1,660 in 1990 (Figure 3-6). The value of cattle and calf production in the state rose from \$451 million in 1987 to \$527 million in 1989 as production increased from 748 million to 810 million pounds.

3.4.4 Product Prices

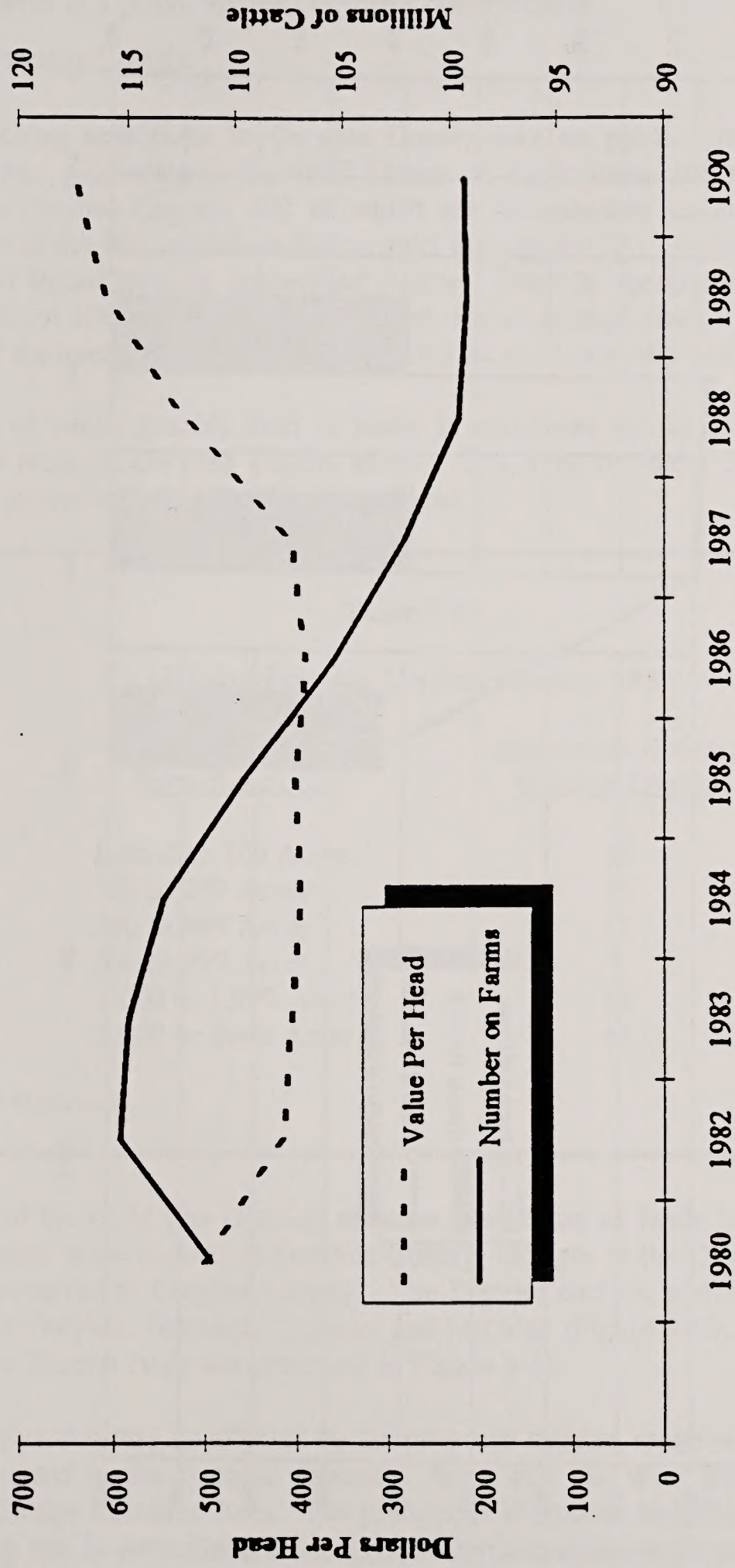
If reduced grazing forages cause production decreases, the magnitude of the impact will depend on product prices. Typical livestock products include steers, heifers and cows, lambs wool, and mutton. For cattle, the prices follow a cyclical pattern with higher prices paid in the fall. On the other hand, calves are usually weaned and marketed in the fall. At that time, the supply of calves is at a peak and prices tend to be lower than at other times of the year. In the spring (February to April), as the grass is starting to grow and as the cows calve, there are fewer weaned calves available. The demand for grass calves in the spring pushes the calf market to higher levels as prices are bid up for the few calves available.

Cow prices follow a similar trend. After the calves are weaned in the fall, the cows are vaccinated and checked for pregnancy status and other conditions. Cows that are not pregnant (open) are sent to market. From a seasonal perspective, the cull cow supply is highest in the fall and, in turn, the prices are the lowest. Spring prices for cows are seasonally higher because the supply of cows for sale is limited. Cows carried through the winter were pregnant and have calved in the spring. The only cows sold in the spring are those that lost their calves during calving or missed their pregnancy check in the



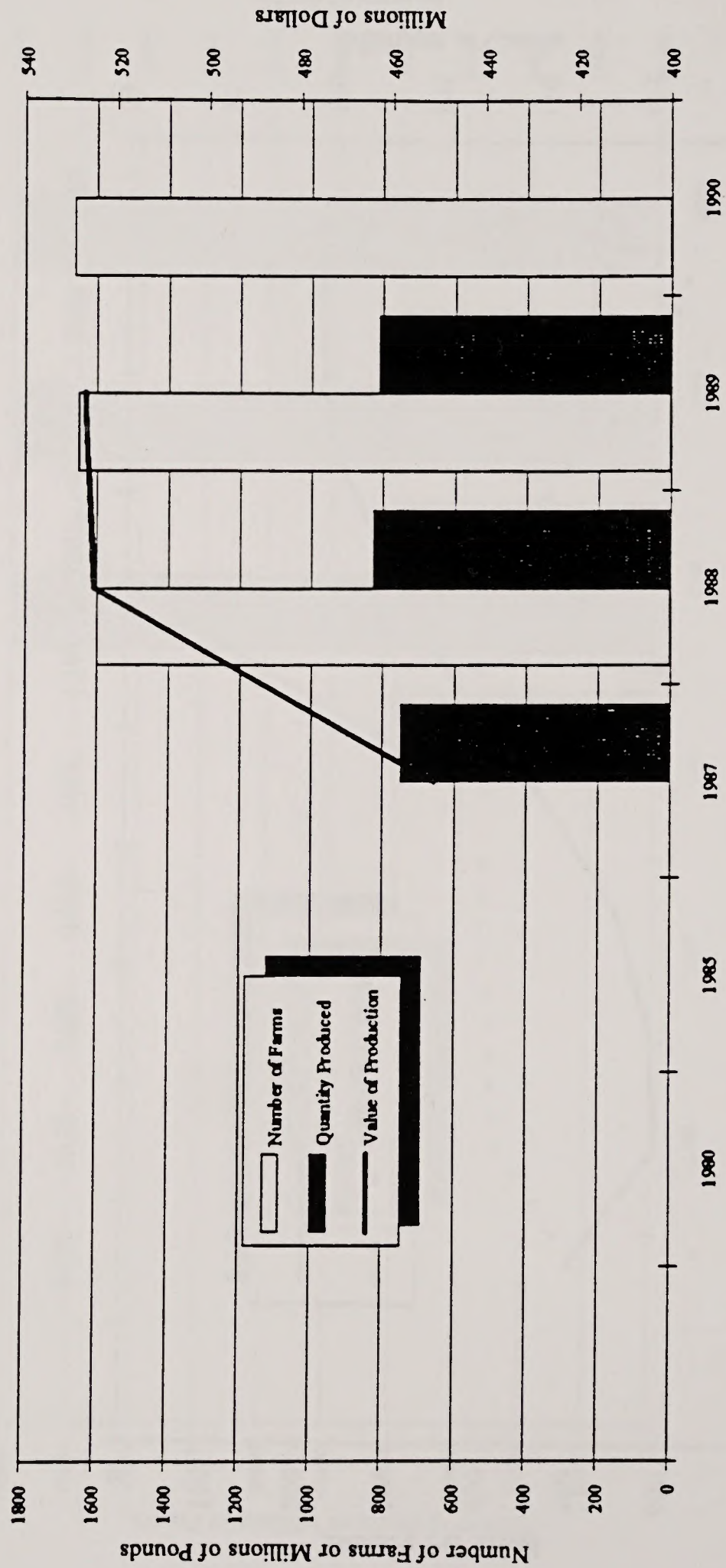
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1991

Figure 3-4
NUMBER OF FARMS/RANCHES AND CATTLE AND CALF PRODUCTION - U.S.



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1991

Figure 3-5
CATTLE INVENTORY IN U.S.



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1991

Figure 3-6
NUMBER OF FARMS/RANCHES AND CATTLE AND CALF PRODUCTION - IDAHO

fall. Figures 3-7, 3-8, and 3-9 illustrate the price fluctuations for heifers, steers, and cows in Billings, Montana, which serves as a proxy for the Owyhee County market.

3.4.5 BLM Grazing Lands

Many farming/ranching operations in Owyhee County rely on public grazing lands to meet their feeding requirements. According to the 1987 Census of Agriculture, 108 ranchers and farmers held grazing permits in Owyhee County, 102 of which are administered under the Taylor Grazing Act (Table 3-19). Nine of the 108 operations had permits through the U.S. Forest Service, and 16 ranches had grazing permits issued from an unspecified source. The 108 operations that had grazing permits controlled an additional 408,338 acres of private land, for an average size of 3,780 acres per operation. Over 55 percent of the operations had more than 1,000 acres of privately held land.

The vast majority of public grazing land in Idaho is controlled by the BLM. The BLM controls roughly 3,625,400 acres in Owyhee County alone. The State of Idaho is the second largest land owner, controlling approximately 330,800 acres of land.

Table 3-19

Grazing Permits, Owyhee County, 1987

<u>Farm/Ranch Size</u>	<u>Operations Holding Grazing Permits</u>
Less than 100 Acres	14
100 to 259 Acres	15
260 to 499 Acres	12
500 to 999 Acres	7
1,000 to 1,999 Acres	18
2,000 or more Acres	42

Source: Bureau of Land Management

The Boise District of the BLM (the District) manages grazing on its lands in Owyhee County. While the District also covers areas outside of Owyhee County, changes in the District are illustrative of the changes that have occurred in Owyhee County. The District controls some 5.4 million acres in four resource areas -- the Owyhee, Bruneau, Cascade, and Jarbidge (Figure 3-10). The animal unit months (AUMs) used on the District lands are presented in Figure 3-11.

The grazing allotments that may be affected by the proposed training range include the Big Springs and Garat allotments located in the Bruneau Resource Area, and the West Saylor Creek and Flat Top allotments in the Jarbidge Resource Area. The preference allotments and AUMs are shown in Table 3-20. Annual grazing use is determined by forage productivity, and range management policies. The type and number of animals permitted are presented in Table 3-21.

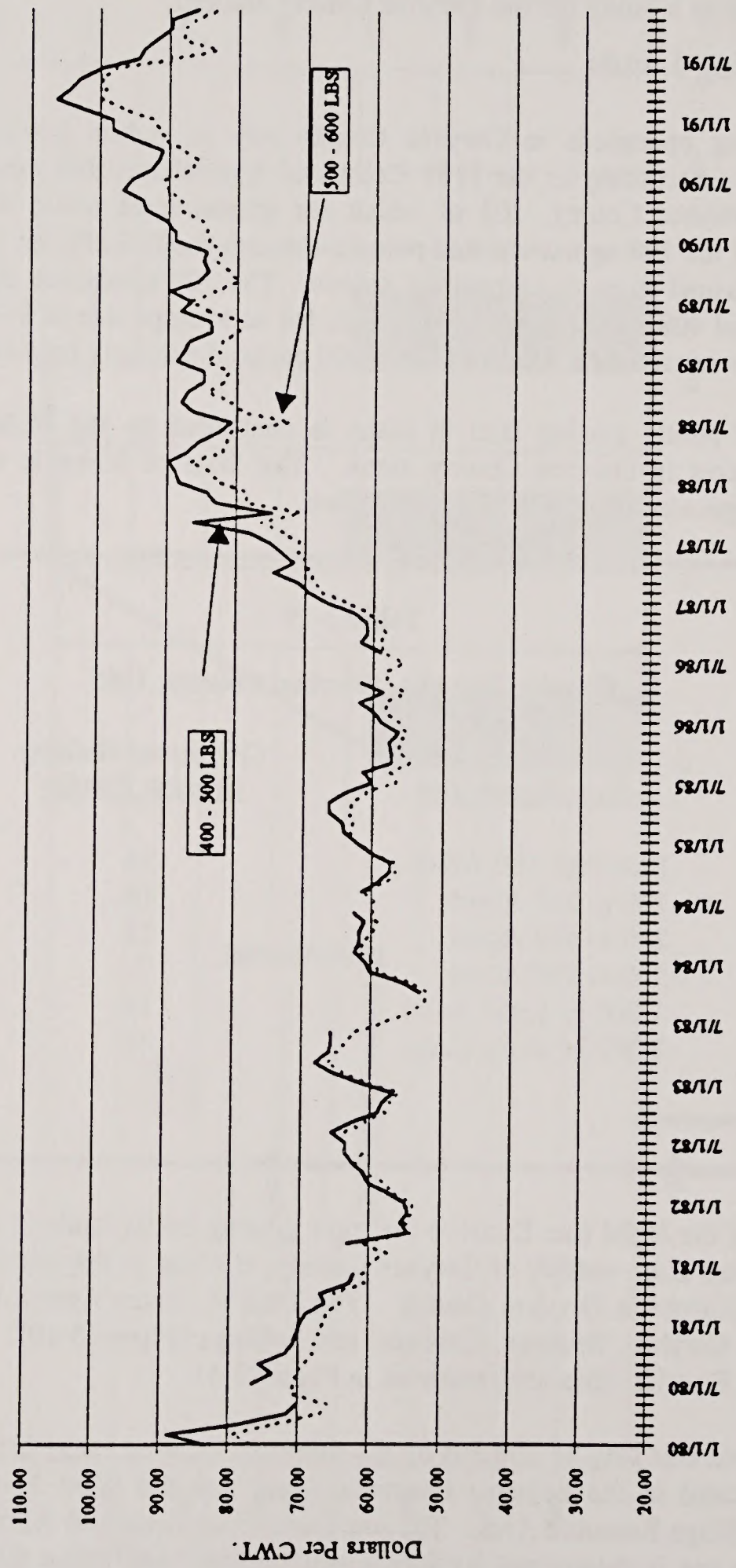


Figure 3-7
HEIFER PRICES - BILLINGS, MONTANA

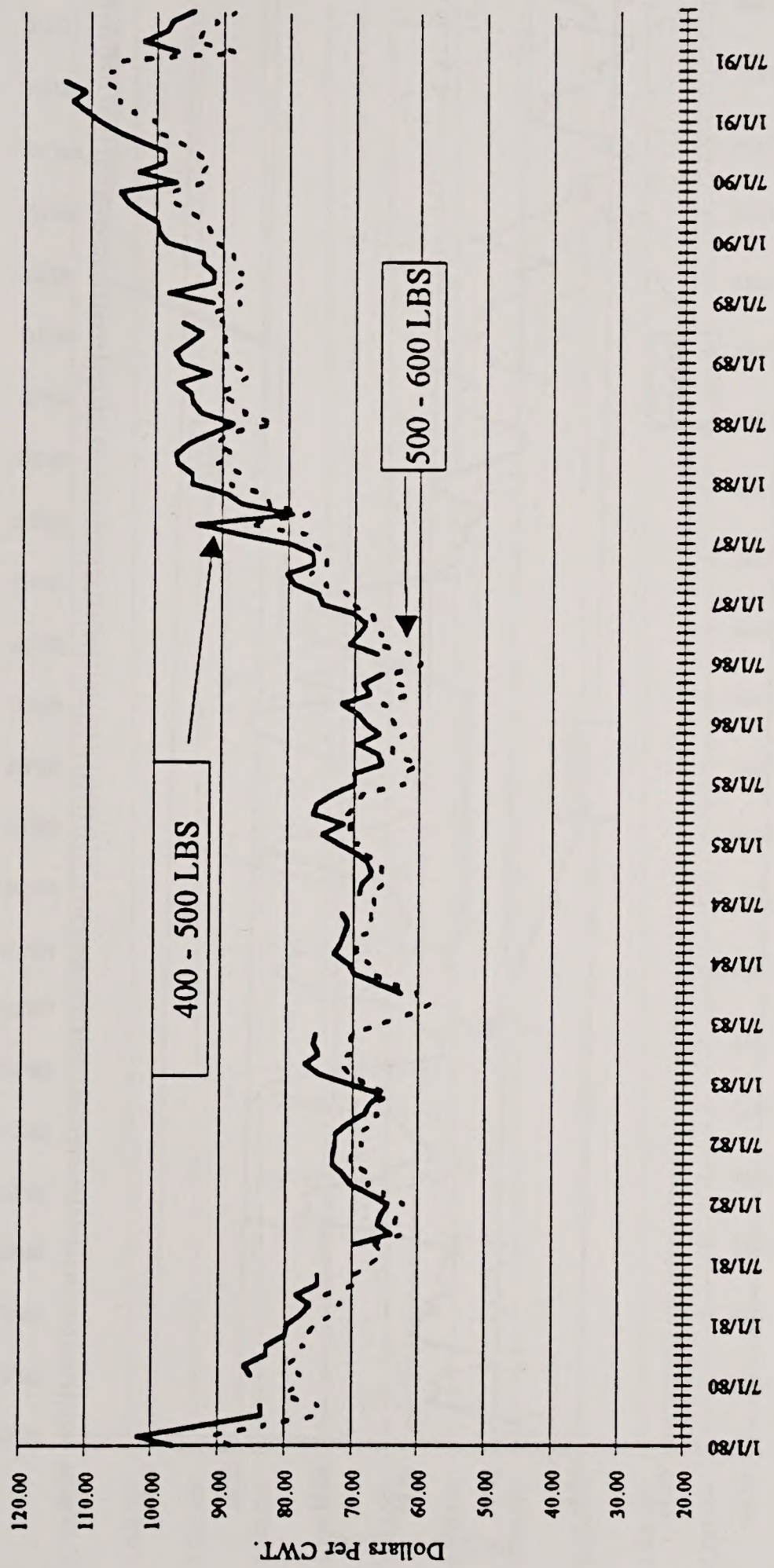


Figure 3-8
STEER PRICES - BILLINGS, MONTANA

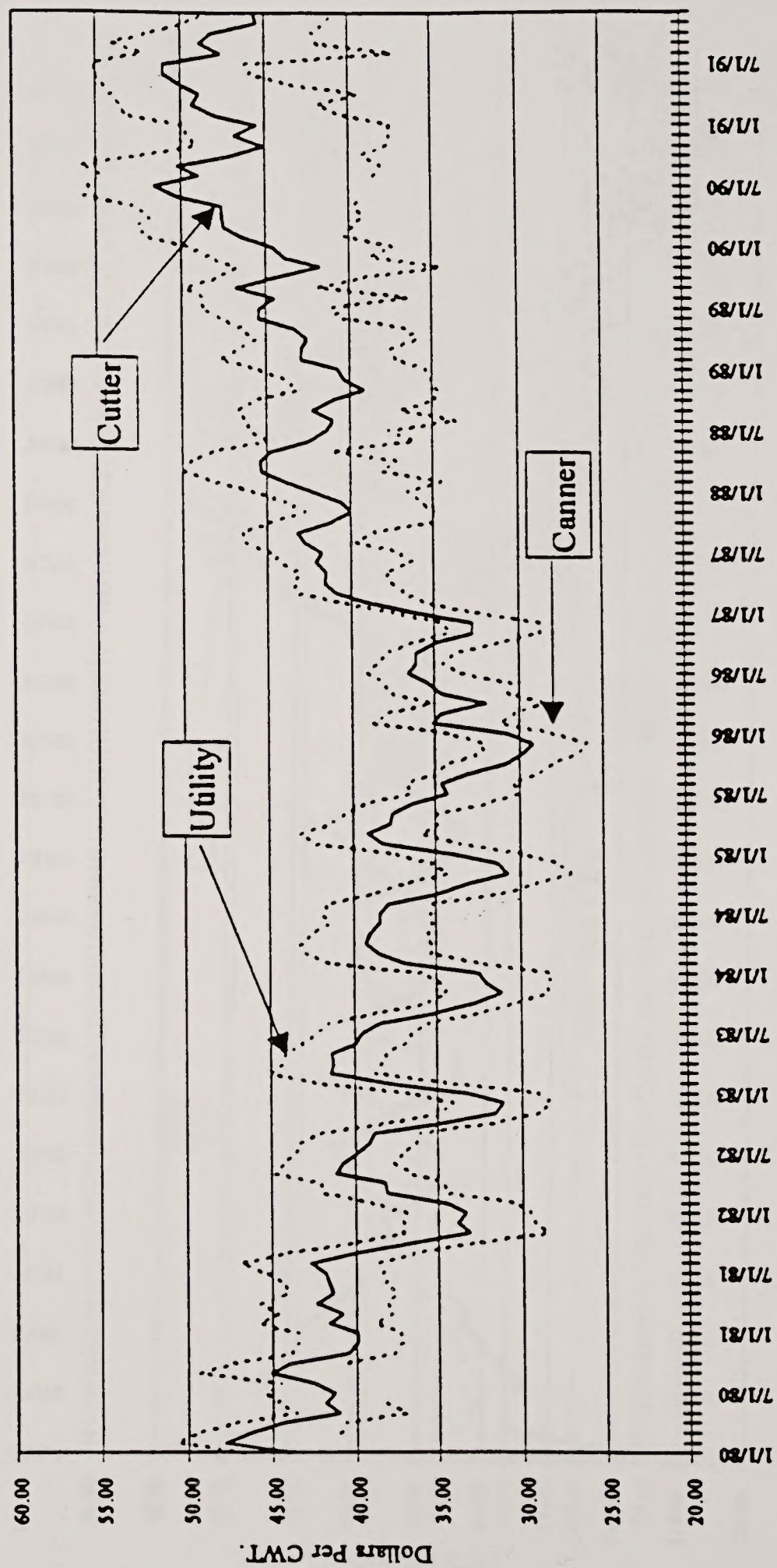


Figure 3-9
COW PRICES - BILLINGS, MONTANA

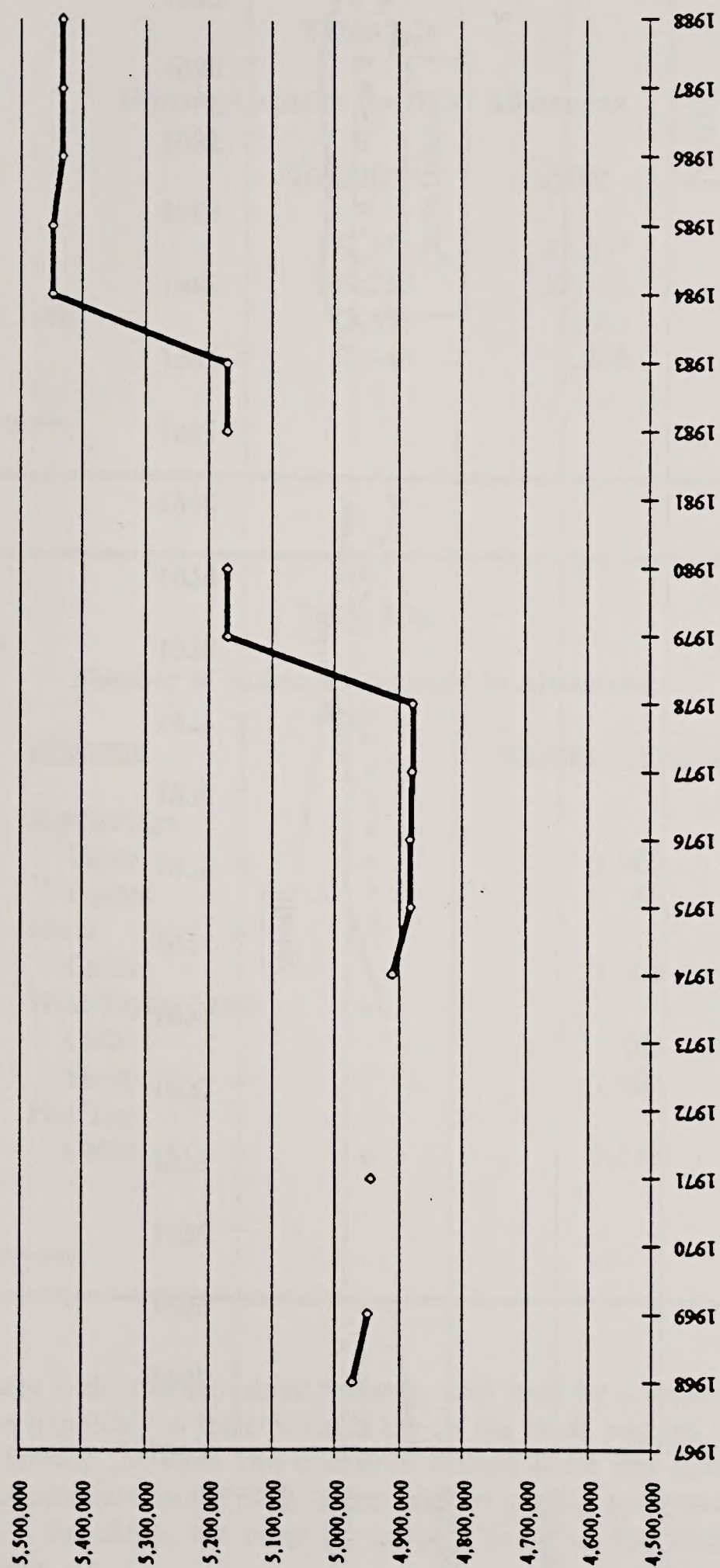


Figure 3-10
NUMBER OF ACRES
BOISE DISTRICT (SECTION 3 LANDS)

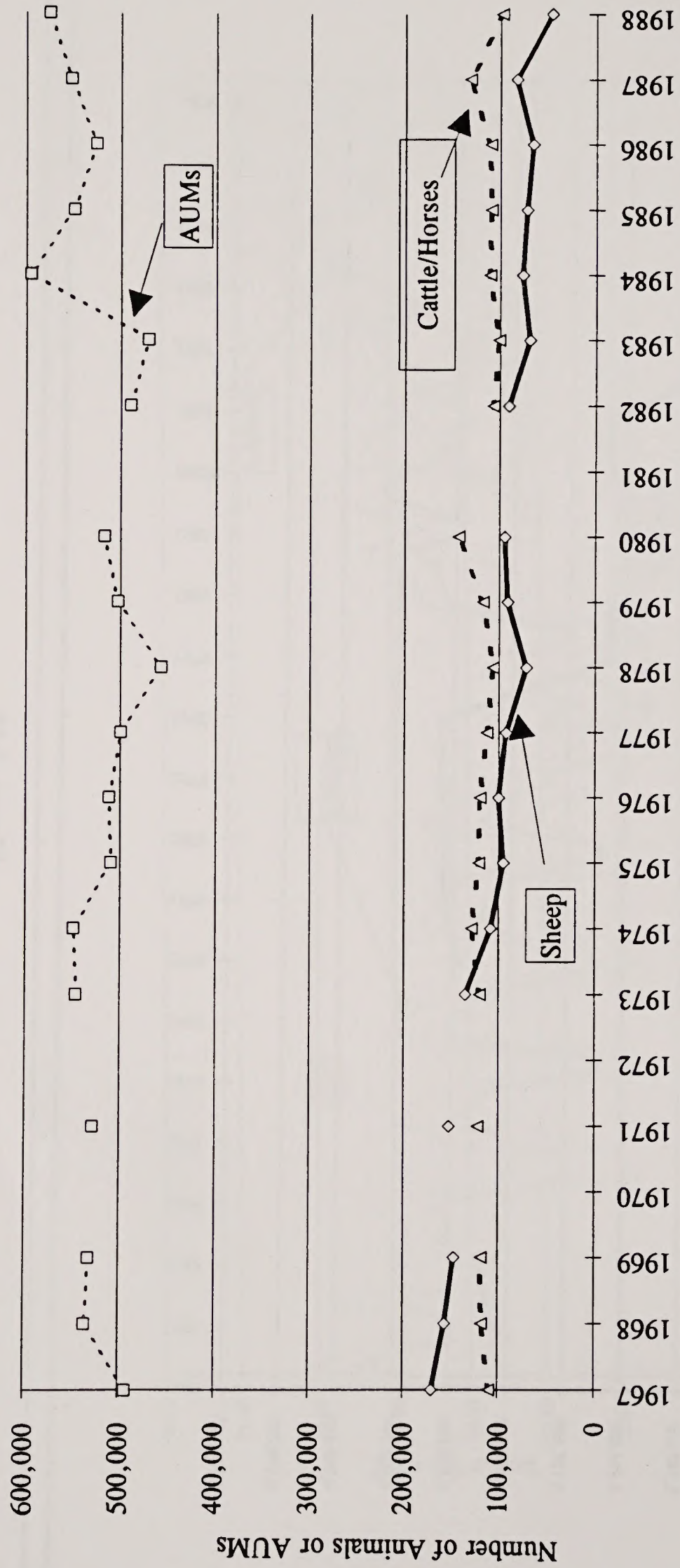


Figure 3-11
SHEEP, CATTLE, HORSES, AND AUMS
BOISE DISTRICT (SECTION 3 LANDS)

Table 3-20

Grazing Capacity for BLM Allotments

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Total Acres</u>	<u>AUM</u>	<u>Acres/AUM</u>
Big Springs	192,551	17,833	10.75
Garat	207,219	22,750	9.11
West Saylor Creek	72,551	6,561	11.06
Flat Top	35,445	3,248	10.91

Source: Bureau of Land Management

Table 3-21

Number of Animals Permitted in Allotments

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Animals Permitted</u>
Big Springs	
Cattle	2,969
Horses	60
Garat	
Cattle	2,504
West Saylor Creek	
Cattle	500
Sheep	7,000
Flat Top	
Cattle	3,248

Source: Bureau of Land Management

The Big Springs allotment is divided into three pastures, each used by a separate operator. Only two of the operators may be impacted, as their pastures are on the lands selected for the proposed target area. The grazing preference for these two operators include cattle and horses. The West Saylor Creek and Flat Top allotments are on the SCR. There are two grazing preferences for the West Saylor Creek allotment. One is for sheep, the other for cattle. The Flat Top allotment has two grazing preferences, both for cattle.

3.4.6 State Grazing Lands

State-owned lands available for grazing are administered by the State Department of Lands. Lands that are not excluded from BLM lands are typically used through joint use agreements. These are Exchange of Use agreements in which state acreage and AUMs are "exchanged" for additional permitted use on the BLM permits as BLM allows more livestock use on a parcel of ground containing state leases. Table 3-22 lists the acreage of state-owned lands within each allotment area that will be included in the primary impact areas.

Table 3-22

State Lands Included in Primary Impact Areas

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Total Acres</u>	<u>AUM</u>
Big Springs	1,412	153
Garat	278	31
West Saylor Creek	0	0
Flat Top	0	0

3.4.7 Private Lands

The ITR, the CTR, and the North ITR and Improved SCR alternatives will directly affect two ranches that operate on the Big Springs allotment. These ranches hold private lands within the proposed target areas as well as their private lands which are the "base lands" for their respective grazing preferences. The primary impact areas would reduce the amount of forage available to ranching through either the exclusion of the primary impact areas to grazing via fencing the area or as a result of the direct elimination or reduction of the forage due to the training activities should actual exclusion not be enforced.

The owners of the affected ranching operations have elected to offer their entire land holdings related to the Big Springs allotment to the state, including some 7,042 acres of privately held lands, some of which lie outside of the allotment area, rather than continuing their activities on the Big Springs allotment with reduced grazing lands. There is an estimated 655 AUMs available on this land assuming forage productivity similar to that found on the Big Springs allotment.

The affected ranching activity in the Big Springs allotment is being appraised for the purposes of negotiating the acquisition of the property for the training range activities. The appraised values will not be available until after the negotiations have been completed, should the alternative requiring the Big Springs lands be selected. The grazing on the Big Springs allotment is a part of larger operations for each affected operator. Therefore, the sale of their private lands and grazing preferences represent a contraction of their holdings and not the closure of their operation. It is not known if the ranching activities of the affected operators will be limited by the reduction in these specific holdings or if they have access to other available grazing lands and may continue with their operations at the same level of

activity. Appraisals of the private lands may, therefore, be made based on values that assume average operating conditions.

The average value of ranching operations in Owyhee County is based on an analysis of 20 ranch or parcel sales made between 1985 and 1992 and are presented in Table 3-23. The estimates are derived from an appraiser's allocation of value to the different components of the sales and represent a composite of ranch and range conditions.

Table 3-23
Estimated Value of Ranch Lands in Owyhee County

	<u>Price</u>
Ranch	\$ 1,200 Per Animal Unit
Ranch (Land Only)	\$ 1,130 Per Animal Unit
BLM Permit	\$43 Per AUM
Range/Pasture Land	\$200 Per Acre

Source: Southwest Idaho Research and Extension Center

The market price of dry grazing land ranges from \$65-75 per acre according to the Owyhee County Assessor's Office. While difficult to quantify, the interaction of limited supplies of private land in Owyhee County and BLM concerns about grazing damage on BLM lands indicate that the value of private land may increase.

The total value of the affected ranching activity may be estimated through the value of the private land and the associated grazing preferences. Using the assessed value of the private land, which is approximately \$288,000, and assuming the assessed value is between 45 to 55 percent of the market value, the value of the private lands is estimated at \$500,000 to \$700,000 (Table 3-24). In addition, the ranching operation holds rights to grazing preferences that are typically transferred with its "base lands". For each allotment, the value of the grazing preference is estimated assuming a value of nearly \$43 per AUM.

3.4.8 Offered Lands

The lands that are offered by the state in exchange for the BLM lands required for each alternative are currently used for grazing. Descriptions of the lands, grouped by alternative and grazing capacity, are presented in Table 3-25.

The offered lands, once obtained by BLM, are not likely to remain as grazing lands. It is anticipated their use will be altered to be compatible with the management practices and use of adjacent BLM lands.

Table 3-24

Estimated Value of Private Lands and Grazing Preferences
for the Big Springs Allotment

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>AUMs</u>	<u>Est. Market Value</u>
Big Springs			
Private Land	7,042		\$500,000 - \$700,000
Grazing Preferences		17,718	\$760,000
TOTAL			\$1,260,000- \$1,460,000

Table 3-25

Grazing Capacity of the Offered Lands

<u>Offered Lands</u> <u>(by Alternative)</u>	<u>Total Acreage</u>		<u>AUMs</u>		<u>Acres/AUM</u>	
	<u>Option 1</u>	<u>Option 2</u>	<u>Option 1</u>	<u>Option 2</u>	<u>Option 1</u>	<u>Option 2</u>
ITR	24,578	29,458	2,360	1,865	10.41	10.43
CTR	19,458	16,260	1,865	1,612	10.43	10.09
NITR/Improved SCR	15,620	12,760	1,585	1,256	9.85	10.16
SITR/Improved SCR	8,920	N/A	735	N/A	12.14	N/A

Source: Bureau of Land Management

3.5 MINING

According to a January 1993 report, *Mineral Resource Assessment of the Idaho Training Ranges Alternatives* by the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the mining industry has a significant role in the economy of Owyhee County. Based on employment and earnings information from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, employment directly associated with mining represented approximately 5.3 percent of a total of 3,346 jobs, or roughly 177 jobs.

In 1986, the most recent year for which data were disclosed, these jobs represented earnings of approximately \$6,184,000 out of the total earnings in Owyhee County of \$67,804,000. The mining

industry has a less significant role in Elmore County, which is the most likely source of support services for mining operations. In 1989, approximately 0.25 percent (27) of the total full-and part-time employment was associated with mining, as was 0.22 percent of total earnings (*Mineral Resource Assessment of the Idaho Training Range Alternatives, Owyhee County, Idaho*, January 1993, U.S. Bureau of Mines).

3.6 RECREATION

The recreation industry represents a relatively small part of the Owyhee County economy. According to the 1990 Census, an estimated 15 workers were directly employed in the entertainment/recreation industry. This represents less than 0.1 percent of total employment in Owyhee County. Retail trade, indirectly related to recreation, employed 316 full-time equivalent employees in 1990, accounting for roughly \$3,649,000 in earnings (BEA).

Total sales for recreation-related industries (lodging, recreation facilities, and museums and galleries) were roughly \$980,749 for FY 1991 and \$888,128 in FY 1992. In 1992, total sales for these industries represented approximately 3 percent of total sales within the county. A summary of recreation industry-related sales for Owyhee County is shown in Table 3-26. Lodging facilities accounted for over 70 percent of recreation-related sales with over \$600,000 in sales in 1992. However, the total recreational impact of lodging facilities may be overstated due to the fact that rooming and boarding houses are also included in this category of sales. Total sales directly related to amusement and recreation services, including outfitter and guide services, accounted for approximately \$272,000 in sales. These figures represent county-wide sales. Sales in the ITR area are expected to be a relatively small fraction of this total since most recreational activities take place outside the ITR ROI, primarily in the vicinity of Bruneau Dunes.

Table 3-26

Total Recreation-Related Sales in Owyhee County 1991 and 1992

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Total Sales FY 1991</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Total Sales FY 1992</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Lodging	\$559,519	2.12%	\$613,467	2.17%
Amusement and Recreation Services	\$419,740	1.59%	\$271,815	0.96%
Museums and Galleries	<u>\$1,490</u>	<u>0.01%</u>	<u>\$2,846</u>	<u>0.01%</u>
TOTALS	\$980,749	3.72%	\$888,128	3.14%

Source: Idaho State Tax Commission

The proposed ITR and CTR areas are located in Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) Hunt Unit 42. Figure 3-12 shows the IDFG Hunt Units located in Owyhee County. Bighorn sheep, deer, antelope, mountain lion, and upland game are hunted in this area. In 1991, a total of 124 controlled-hunt permits were issued to state residents and non-residents for bighorn sheep and antelope, generating total permit revenues of almost \$6,500 based on data from the IDFG. Of these permits

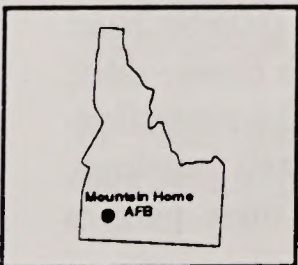
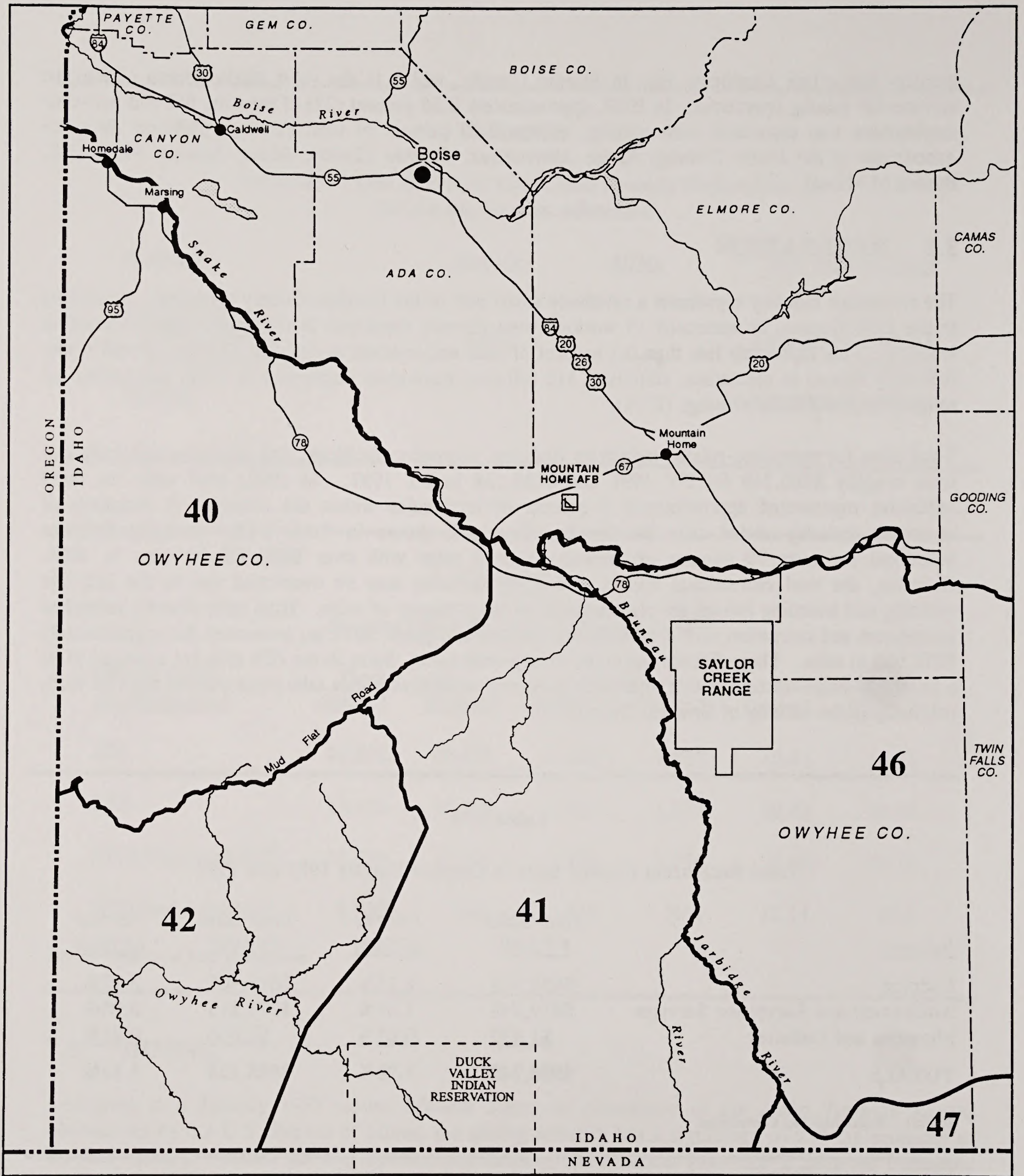
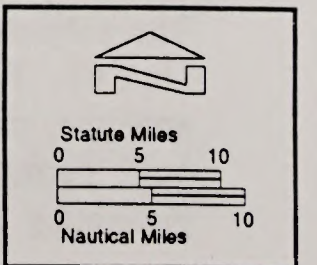


Figure 3-12
GAME MANAGEMENT UNITS



issued, 100 were for antelope, and 24 were for bighorn sheep. Table 3-27 provides a summary of the number of these controlled hunt permits issued and revenues generated for Hunt Unit 42 in 1991. Based on survey data developed by IDFG, an estimated 435 persons hunted deer in Unit 42. Of these, 411 were residents and 24 were non-residents. In 1991, a resident hunting license cost \$7, and a resident deer tag was \$10. For non-residents, license and tag fees were \$86 and \$126, respectively. Assuming minimum license and tag requirements, these sportsmen generated approximately \$12,075 in additional revenues.

Table 3-27

Total Controlled Hunt Permits Issued by IDFG for Hunt Unit 42, 1991

<u>Species</u>	<u>Permits</u>	<u>Fees</u>	<u>Total Permit Revenue</u>
Pronghorn			
Non-Resident	8	\$97.00	\$776
Resident	92	\$33.50	\$3,082
Subtotal	100		\$3,858
Bighorn Sheep			
Non-Resident	2	\$512.00	\$1,024
Resident	22	\$72.00	\$1,584
Subtotal	24		\$2,608
TOTAL PERMITS ISSUED¹	124		\$6,466

Note: 1. Of the total permits issued, 114 were resident — generating \$4,666 in revenues; ten were non resident — generating \$1,800 in revenues.

Source: Idaho Department of Fish and Game

For the alternatives involving an Improved Saylor Creek Range, the Saylor Creek portion is located in IDFG Hunt Units 41 and 46. Bighorn sheep, deer, antelope, mountain lion, and upland game are hunted in these areas. In 1991, in Unit 41, a total of 31 controlled hunt permits were issued to state residents and non-residents for bighorn sheep and antelope, generating total permit revenues of over \$2,100, based on data from the IDFG. Of these permits, 25 were for antelope and 6 were for bighorn sheep. Table 3-28 provides a summary of the number of controlled hunt permits issued by activity and revenues generated for Hunt Unit 41.

Based on data from the IDFG, an estimated 510 persons hunted deer in Unit 41. Of these, 481 were residents and 29 were non-residents. Based on the minimum combined cost of a license and deer tag of \$17 for a resident and \$212 for a non-resident, these sportsmen generated approximately \$14,325 in additional revenues.

Table 3-28

Total Controlled Hunt Permits Issued by IDFG for Hunt Unit 41, 1991

<u>Species</u>	<u>Permits</u>	<u>Permit Fee</u>	<u>Hunting Permit Revenue</u>
Pronghorn			
Non-Resident	0	\$97.00	\$0
Resident	25	\$33.50	\$838
Subtotal	25		\$838
Bighorn Sheep			
Non-Resident	2	\$512.00	\$1,024
Resident	4	\$72.00	\$288
Subtotal	6		\$1,312
TOTAL PERMITS ISSUED	31		\$2,150

Note: 1. Of the total permits issued, 29 were resident — generating \$1,126 in revenues; and 2 were non-resident — generating \$1,024 in revenues.

Source: Idaho Department of Fish and Game 1993

Hunt Unit 46 is also contained in this area. This is the only unit in the ROI that conducted a controlled hunt for mule deer in 1991. In Unit 46, a total of 112 permits were issued to state residents and non-residents for bighorn sheep, deer, and antelope generating permit revenues of over \$4,000, based on data from the IDFG. Of these permits, 100 were for antelope, two were for bighorn sheep, and 10 were for mule deer. Table 3-29 provides a summary of the controlled hunt permits issued by activity and revenues generated for Hunt Unit 46.

An estimated 646 persons also hunted deer under non-controlled hunt conditions in Unit 46. Of this number, approximately 610 were residents and 36 were non-residents. Based on the minimum combined cost of a license and deer tag of \$17 for a resident and \$212 for a non-resident, these sportsmen generated approximately \$18,002 in additional revenues.

3.7 OFFERED LANDS

In order to acquire the public lands necessary to develop the range, the State of Idaho has offered lands in Owyhee, Ada, Elmore, and Gem Counties totalling approximately 24,578 acres. These lands will be exchanged with the BLM for the selected lands. A total of 42 parcels, ranging in size from 40 to 640 acres, form this package. The majority of the lands lie within Owyhee County. The following describes the baseline conditions of these counties which are the ROI for any impacts related to these offered lands.

Table 3-29

**Total Controlled Hunt Permits Issued
by IDFG for Hunt Unit 46, 1991**

<u>Species</u>	<u>Permits</u>	<u>Permit Fee</u>	<u>Hunting Permit Revenue</u>
Pronghorn			
Non-Resident	0	\$97.00	\$0
Resident	100	\$33.50	\$3,350
Subtotal	100		\$3,350
Bighorn Sheep			
Non-Resident	1	\$512.00	\$512
Resident	1	\$72.00	\$72
Subtotal	2		\$584
Mule Deer			
Non-Resident	0	\$130.00	\$0
Resident	10	\$14.00	\$140
Subtotal	10		\$140
TOTAL PERMITS ISSUED¹	112		\$4,074

Note: 1. Of the total permits issued, 111 were resident — generating \$3,562 in revenues; and 1 was non-resident — generating \$512 in revenues.

Source: Idaho Department of Fish and Game 1993

3.7.1 Population and Employment

Owyhee County

Roughly 67 percent of the offered lands are located in Owyhee County. A detailed discussion of the population, employment, and income of Owyhee County was provided in Section 3.2.

Ada County

Approximately 24 percent of the offered lands are located in Ada County. Ada County, home to the capitol city of Boise, is the most populous county in Idaho with a total 1990 population of 205,775. The county was also one of the fastest growing areas in Idaho. Population grew from 173,036 in 1980 to 205,775 in 1990, representing a total growth of nearly 19 percent (1.7 percent annually). The 1992 population was estimated to be 207,870 (Idaho Department of Employment). In 1990, total employment was 111,186 (BEA) with total earnings of \$2,352,604,000. In 1992, total employment

was estimated at 115,176, with a relatively low unemployment rate of four percent (Idaho Department of Employment).

Elmore County

Approximately nine percent of the offered lands are located in Elmore County. The population of Elmore County was 21,205 in 1990. Between 1980 and 1990, the population decreased by 360 people. This was in large part due to realignment activities at Mountain Home Air Force Base during 1990 which decreased the base population by approximately 1,000 service members. The 1992 Elmore County population is estimated to be 21,421 (Idaho Department of Employment). The 1990 total employment for Elmore County was 10,765. Approximately 42 percent of employment was in the federal government (including military employment). For the same period, total earnings for the county averaged \$20,000 (BEA, 1992). Total 1992 employment in Elmore County was estimated to be 8,235 with an unemployment rate of 6.3 percent (Idaho Department of Employment).

Gem County

Less than one percent of the offered lands are located in Gem County. Located north of Ada County, Gem County had a total population of 11,844 in 1990 (1990 Census) and an estimated population of 11,965 in 1992 (Idaho Department of Employment). During the period between the 1980 and 1990 Census, total population decreased by 1.07 percent. The economy of Gem County is largely agricultural, with nearly 25 percent of the total 2,904 jobs being in farming/ranching or agricultural related industries (BEA, 1992). Total 1992 employment for Gem County was estimated at 4,728 with an unemployment rate of eight percent, nearly two percent over the state average. Average earnings in Gem County were roughly \$15,900 per job in 1990.

3.7.2 Public Services and Public Finance

Public services are not expected to be affected by the change in ownership of offered lands and, therefore, are not described.

The 42 parcels offered contain a total of 24,578 acres. The majority of offered lands, approximately 16,374 acres, are located in Owyhee County. A detailed description of the revenues and expenditures for the county and its constituent districts were provided above. Forty acres of the offered lands are contained in Gem County, 2,177 are in Elmore County, and the remaining 5,987 are located in Ada County. Table 3-30 and the following paragraphs provide a brief summary of Ada, Elmore, and Gem Counties general revenues and expenditures as well as a summary of PILT payments.

3.7.3 Economic Activities

Grazing is the current use of these lands. There are no water rights or leases for mineral extraction. With the exchange, land use on most of these parcels would be modified to correspond to the management practices on the surrounding lands, most of which are special use areas such as WSAs, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Wild and Scenic River, and Special Recreation Management Areas.

Table 3-30

<u>County</u>	Revenues and Expenditures		<i>Payment in Lieu of Taxes</i>
	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
Owyhee County	\$4,716,746	\$3,004,203	\$342,000
Ada County	\$34,095,236	\$40,603,886	\$152,074
Elmore County	\$3,066,092	\$3,632,591	\$571,196
Gem County	--	--	\$3,130 ¹

Note: 1. 1992

Sources: Ada County Auditor's Office, 1991
Elmore County Auditor's Office, 1991
Idaho Association of Counties, 1993
Owyhee County Auditor's Office, 1991

3.7.4 Grazing/Livestock

As previously discussed, state-offered lands are currently used for grazing. The grazing capacity for these lands was presented in Table 3-25.

3.7.5 Mining

There are currently no existing mineral rights on the offered lands. Therefore, no impacts to the mining industry relative to these parcels is expected.

3.7.6 Recreation

The recreation industry is not anticipated to be affected by change in land ownership, therefore, it is not discussed in this section.

4.0 IMPACTS

4.1 OVERVIEW

Developing the Idaho Training Range (ITR) requires that certain lands in Owyhee County be diverted from their current use, and become dedicated to supporting the ITR. These lands, currently under the control of the state, BLM, or private owners, are primarily used for grazing and recreation. The proposed action, and alternatives to the proposed action, is to consolidate sufficient lands under the control of the State of Idaho so as to provide the necessary contiguous land area to support an air-to-ground tactical range. These aggregated lands are referred to as the selected lands. Those selected lands currently under the control of the BLM would be obtained through a land exchange, whereby the state would offer BLM other state lands of equal value. Private lands selected will be purchased by the State of Idaho. In the aggregate, the selected lands cover a larger area than the actual impact areas on the range. Impact areas are defined by ordnance delivery operational considerations. The selected lands packages follow normal boundary designations such as section or quarter section lines.

Current land use of the lands associated directly and indirectly with the development of the range is generally expected to be altered. The impact areas of the range will probably cease to support grazing activities. The acquired private lands, which once were part of the "base lands" of the ranching activities involved, could be converted from grazing to recreational or wildlife habitat expansion uses. The state offered lands, too, could be converted from grazing to recreational or wildlife uses. Each of these land use alterations could have some impact on the livestock industry.

Where applicable, two options were assessed for the proposed action and each alternative. Option 1 assumes that all desired lands for training range development are available. However, in some cases, some of these desired lands are currently designated as Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs). Therefore, Option 2 considers the same lands as Option 1, but excludes WSA lands. Both options are applicable for all proposals with the exception of the South ITR and Improved Saylor Creek Range alternative, since there are no WSA lands associated with this alternative.

4.1.1 General Impacts

In general, the creation of a training range is not projected to have any impact on population and only nominal impacts on employment and income. There may be short-term increases in employment and capital expenditures due to the construction of the training range. However, there are no estimates at this time as to how much of these expenditures would occur within Owyhee County.

Changes in grazing may decrease earnings and employment. Potential effects on recreational visitors to the area also may reduce earnings. However, neither impact is anticipated to be significant.

Public services are not expected to be affected by the creation of a training range. Public finances are impacted primarily through change in ownership, as lands are exchanged between the state and BLM. BLM makes payments to the county in lieu of property taxes (PILT). As the state selects BLM lands that will support the range, the PILT revenues from BLM will cease for those lands. However, when the BLM accepts the state offered lands, PILT revenues will accrue to the county where these lands are located, if the lands are classified as entitlement lands.

Grazing fees will also be impacted by the training range. State and BLM lands that become part of the impact areas will no longer earn grazing fees. BLM lands that are selected by the state could earn grazing fees for the state, at higher rates than now paid to BLM. The state offered lands accepted by the BLM could potentially earn grazing fees for the BLM, however, at rates lower than the current state grazing fees.

Private lands that are purchased and managed by the state may be able to earn grazing fees if the lands are so used.

4.1.2 General Assumptions

The basic assumptions used in this impact analysis are as follows:

- PILT will not be paid for lands transferred to state ownership for uses associated with the training range.
- PILT will be paid for state offered lands transferred to the BLM.
- The Public Schools Income Fund will not be impacted. Lands acquired by the state from the BLM will become State Endowment Lands. Grazing fees and other use fees will be available from those lands outside of the impact areas. For those lands inside the impact areas, a lump sum payment may be made into the appropriate Endowment Fund sufficient to yield enough interest to offset the lost grazing fees and any other revenues and/or equivalent annual fees.
- County revenues will not be redistributed to compensate for tax losses in any impacted district.
- The purchase of the private lands by the state which are "base lands" to the grazing preferences and their potential conversion to non-grazing uses will not impair the use of the acquired grazing preferences on the BLM grazing lands in the allotment.
- The analysis of the impacts on the grazing lands first considers the impact assuming that only the impact areas are unavailable for forage. The potential change in use of the other affected grazing lands, both the acquired private lands and the offered lands, are addressed briefly in separate sections.

4.2 Land Ownership and Use

The transfer of land ownership is summarized for each alternative in Tables 4-1 to 4-7. The tables show the amount of land each entity holds prior to the creation of the training range and subsequent to its formation. In each case, the state, as a result of the land exchange, would not directly recover the grazing fees lost from its land in the primary impact areas.

In each table, the initial state lands equal the sum of the offered lands plus those already owned by the state. Initial BLM lands equal the selected lands. Subsequent state holdings equal the sum of owned, selected, and purchased land. Finally, subsequent to the land exchange, the minimum non-grazing land is equal to the impact area, and the maximum non-grazing land is equal to the target areas plus the offered lands.

Table 4-1

Acreages by Controlling Agency/Land Use
ITR Option 1

	<u>Total</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Withdrawn</u>
Initial Holdings	56,568	28,468	21,058	7,042	0
Subsequent Holdings	56,568	31,990	24,578	0	0
<u>LAND USE</u>					
Grazing:					
Minimum Potential	6,669	6,669	0	0	0
Maximum Potential	43,559	18,981	24,578	0	0
Non-Grazing					
Minimum Potential	13,009	13,009	0	0	0
Maximum Potential	44,518	25,321	24,578	0	0

Table 4-2

Acreages by Controlling Agency/Land Use
ITR Option 2

	<u>Total</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Withdrawn</u>
Initial Holdings	48,279	23,348	17,889	7,042	0
Subsequent Holdings	48,279	28,821	19,458	0	0
<u>LAND USE</u>					
Grazing:					
Minimum Potential	6,670	6,670	0	0	0
Maximum Potential	36,455	16,997	19,458	0	0
Non-Grazing					
Minimum Potential	11,824	11,824	0	0	0
Maximum Potential	41,609	22,151	19,458	0	0

Table 4-3

Acreages by Controlling Agency/Land Use
CTR Option 1

	<u>Total</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Withdrawn</u>
Initial Holdings	47,954	22,058	18,854	7,042	0
Subsequent Holdings	47,954	28,496	19,458	0	0
<u>LAND USE</u>					
Grazing:					
Minimum Potential	6,672	6,672	0	0	0
Maximum Potential	35,907	16,449	19,458	0	0
Non-Grazing					
Minimum Potential	12,047	12,047	0	0	0
Maximum Potential	41,282	21,824	19,458	0	0

Table 4-4

Acreages by Controlling Agency/Land Use
CTR Option 2

	<u>Total</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Withdrawn</u>
Initial Holdings	38,227	18,860	12,325	7,042	0
Subsequent Holdings	38,227	21,967	16,260	0	0
<u>LAND USE</u>					
Grazing:					
Minimum Potential	6,672	6,672	0	0	0
Maximum Potential	30,067	13,807	16,260	0	0
Non-Grazing					
Minimum Potential	8,160	8,160	0	0	0
Maximum Potential	31,555	15,295	16,260	0	0

Table 4-5

Acreage by Controlling Agency/Land Use
North ITR and Improved SCR Option 1

	<u>Total</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Withdrawn</u>
Initial Holdings	56,988	18,220	14,140	7,042	17,586
Subsequent Holdings	56,988	23,782	15,620	0	17,586
<u>LAND USE</u>					
Grazing:					
Minimum Potential	6,672	6,672	0	0	0
Maximum Potential	30,868	15,248	15,620	0	0
Non-Grazing					
Minimum Potential	26,120	8,534	0	0	17,586
Maximum Potential	50,316	17,110	15,620	0	17,586

Table 4-6

Acreages by Controlling Agency/Land Use
North ITR and Improved SCR Option 2

	<u>Total</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Withdrawn</u>
Initial Holdings	50,958	15,360	10,970	7,042	17,586
Subsequent Holdings	50,958	20,612	12,760	0	17,586
<u>LAND USE</u>					
Grazing:					
Minimum Potential	6,671	6,671	0	0	0
Maximum Potential	26,023	13,263	12,760	0	0
Non-Grazing					
Minimum Potential	24,935	7,349	0	0	17,586
Maximum Potential	44,287	13,941	12,760	0	17,586

Table 4-7

Acreages by Controlling Agency/Land Use
South ITR and Improved SCR

	<u>Total</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Withdrawn</u>
Initial Holdings	34,716	10,210	6,920	0	17,586
Subsequent Holdings	34,716	8,210	8,920	0	17,586
<u>LAND USE</u>					
Grazing:					
Minimum Potential	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum Potential	12,655	3,735	8,920	0	0
Non-Grazing					
Minimum Potential	22,061	4,475	0	0	17,586
Maximum Potential	34,716	8,210	8,920	0	17,586

The potential loss of land to grazing for each alternative is presented in Table 4-8. The minimum acreage is also the size of the primary impact area.

Table 4-8

Potential Land Converted From Grazing

<u>Alternative</u>	<u>Minimum Acreage</u>	<u>Maximum Acreage</u>
ITR		
Option 1	13,009	44,518
Option 2	11,824	41,609
CTR		
Option 1	12,047	41,282
Option 2	8,160	31,555
North ITR/Improved SCR		
Option 1	26,120	50,316
Option 2	24,935	44,287
South ITR/Improved SCR Option 1 & 2	22,061	34,716

4.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

4.3.1 ITR

Option 1

Population will not be impacted under this alternative. Range personnel are expected to commute on a daily basis. Furthermore, changes in employment would be small enough as to not affect population.

Employment impacts to Owyhee County under this alternative would be small. There may be a short-term increase in employment due to construction activities associated with the development of the training range. Approximately \$8,000,000 is anticipated to be spent during the first phase of construction, which will last roughly three years. There are no estimates, however, on how much of these expenditures would be spent in Owyhee County. Changes in grazing capacity may decrease employment depending on the amount of land converted from grazing. However, any potential impact is expected to be negligible. Employment may decrease by less than one full-time job.

Impacts to personal income for residents of Owyhee County are expected to be nominal. There may be a small increase in total earnings for county residents due to the additional demand for services such as food and gas by personnel working at the North and South ITR, but these impacts will be small. There may also be a small short-term increase in earnings due to construction activities at the range. These effects, however, are not quantifiable at this point in time. Decreases in grazing capacity and recreational visitors have the potential to reduce earnings by a small amount.

Option 2

Impacts under Option 2 would be similar to those under Option 1. As discussed under Option 1, no measurable impacts to population, employment, or income are anticipated under Option 2 of the ITR alternative.

Offered Lands

The population, employment, and income impacts resulting from the change in land ownership of the offered lands would depend on the future use of these lands by the Bureau of Land Management. Based on information on proposed uses -- Wilderness Study Areas, wildlife habitat, and recreational areas -- no measurable changes to employment, income, and population related to the offered lands are anticipated.

4.3.2 CTR

Option 1

Population, employment, and income impacts will be the same as under the ITR alternative. There will be no impacts on population, employment, and income under this alternative. None of the personnel assigned to the CTR would live on-site.

Option 2

No measurable impacts to population, employment, or income are anticipated under Option 2 of the CTR alternative.

4.3.3 North ITR and Improved SCR

Option 1

Impacts under the North ITR and Improved SCR alternative would be similar to those under the ITR alternative. Population, employment, and income would not be impacted under this alternative. None of the personnel working at the training range would live on-site.

Option 2

No measurable impacts to population, employment, or income are anticipated under Option 2 of the North ITR and Improved SCR alternative.

4.3.4 South ITR and Improved SCR

Population will not be impacted under this alternative. None of the personnel assigned to the South ITR would live on-site. Furthermore, changes in employment are not anticipated to be large enough to impact population or create a noticeable change in income.

4.3.5 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action alternative, no changes would occur to the current socioeconomic status of any counties in Idaho. Similarly, the No-Action alternative would not have any affect on the socioeconomic resources and opportunities associated with the remote ranges. No changes would be required to the staffing or infrastructure of these range operations as a result of the continuing or added sorties the Composite Wing and IDANG would conduct on the existing ranges.

4.4 PUBLIC SERVICES AND PUBLIC FINANCE

4.4.1 ITR

Option 1

There will be a relatively small, negative impact to Owyhee County revenues resulting from the implementation of the ITR alternative under this option. This change in revenues will not, however, impact the county's ability to provide services by any measurable amount.

Owyhee County receives PILT as compensation for property tax losses due to government ownership of land. An estimated \$2,100 of annual PILT revenues with a net present value of \$21,400¹ would be lost when 21,058 acres of federally owned land is transferred from federal to state ownership for the

¹ The net present value of the change in tax revenues is based on a discount rate of 7.5 percent for a 20-year-period.

target areas. These losses in PILT revenue would be partially offset by PILT revenues received from offered lands transferred to BLM.

Roughly \$4,000 of annual property tax revenues, with a net present value of \$41,000, will be lost to Owyhee County and local tax districts within Owyhee County due to the acquisition of private properties by the State of Idaho. Approximately, \$1,300 in property tax revenue is anticipated to be lost from the Owyhee County current expense fund, \$200 would be lost by the Pleasant Valley School District, \$1,700 would be lost by the Bruneau-Grand View Joint School District, and \$600 is anticipated to be lost by the County Road tax district, and solid waste fees will decrease by approximately \$40. A summary of estimated annual property tax decreases and the net present value of property tax decreases by district is presented in Table 4-9.

Table 4-9

Property Tax Losses by Tax District, 1992: ITR

<u>Tax District</u>	<u>Annual Tax Loss</u>	<u>Net Present Value</u> ¹
County	\$1,300	\$13,300
Pleasant Valley School District	\$200	\$2,000
Bruneau - Grand View School District	\$1,700	\$17,300
Pioneer Cemetery	\$0	\$0
Bruneau Cemetery	\$0	\$0
Eastern Owyhee Library	\$0	\$0
County Road	\$600	\$6,100
Solid Waste Fee	<u>\$40</u>	<u>\$400</u>
TOTAL	\$3,840	\$39,100

Note: 1. Based on annual discount rate of 7.5 percent for a 20-year-period.

Source: Owyhee County Treasurer's Office, SAIC, 1993

The total effect on Owyhee County's annual operating budget is estimated to be a decrease of \$3,400 in total annual revenues, less than 0.1 percent of the 1991 Owyhee County budget. This reduction consists of the \$1,300 tax loss and approximately \$2,100 in lost PILT revenues. Although county revenues are used to support services such as law enforcement, search and rescue, and county administrative agencies, these services are not expected to be substantially affected by this small change in county revenues.

Some concerns have been expressed over the potential for heightened search and rescue activities resulting from the ITR alternative. Conversations with the Owyhee County Sheriffs Department, the agency responsible for conducting search and rescue operations in Owyhee County, have indicated that no additional search and rescue operations or associated costs are anticipated as a direct result of any of the training range alternatives (personal communication, Sheriff Tim Nettleton).

No significant additional costs to road and bridge maintenance are anticipated under Option 1 of the ITR alternative. Revenues may decrease slightly due to a \$600 decrease in property tax levies for the County Road and Bridge District as shown in Table 4-9. This decrease represents less than 0.1 percent of the total Road and Bridge Fund annual budget of \$1,047,408 for 1991. Additional county road use directly resulting from training range activities are expected to be minimal. Construction of range facilities would be phased over a period of three years to minimize impact to roads. Furthermore, maintenance and operations personnel traveling to the range are expected to ride-share, thereby minimizing road usage. Approximately 12 range personnel are anticipated to perform maintenance and operations activities on the North ITR. The South ITR would require three full-time maintenance/fire-fighting personnel.

The impact to public schools in Owyhee County will be nominal. School enrollment is expected to remain unaffected by Option 1, although revenues in the Bruneau-Grand View and Pleasant Valley schools districts would decrease slightly. A total of 7,042 private acres would be acquired by the state under this alternative. This transfer of ownership would result in a total annual revenue loss of \$200 to the Pleasant Valley School District due to decreases in local property taxes. This represents approximately 0.1 percent of the school district's \$207,209 budget for the 1991-1992 school year. The Bruneau - Grand View School District is anticipated to lose \$1,700 in property tax revenue, less than 0.07 percent of its \$2,651,808 1991-1992 budget. No changes in revenues received from state sources are anticipated.

Offered Lands

Under this alternative, 24,578 acres of land in Gem, Ada, Elmore, and Owyhee Counties would be offered by the State of Idaho and acquired by BLM (Table 4-1). The majority of the offered land, 16,374 acres, is located in Owyhee County; 2,177 acres are in Elmore County; 5,987 are in Ada County, and the remaining 40 acres are in Gem County.

Since privately owned lands are not involved in the land exchange process, property tax revenues will not be impacted by the change in ownership of offered lands. Similarly, under the assumptions described above, the public school income funds will not be impacted. A positive impact on county PILT revenues is anticipated as a result of the changes in land ownership of offered lands.

Owyhee County currently collects 10 cents per acre for land controlled by the BLM. The transfer of 16,374 acres in offered lands to BLM-managed land will result in an estimated \$1,640 in annual PILT revenues. However, considering the estimated \$2,100 in PILT revenues lost in Owyhee County due to the State of Idaho's acquisition of state selected lands for the training range, there would be a net loss of approximately \$460 in PILT revenues. Under the 75-cents-per-acre standard, Elmore County would receive an estimated \$1,600, Ada County would receive \$4,500, and Gem County would receive less than \$100 in additional PILT revenues due to the change in ownership of the offered lands.

Option 2

Impacts to public services and finances within the ROI will remain relatively unchanged. Total annual loss in property taxes would be minimal at less than \$4,000. Public services, therefore, would not be impacted.

The decrease in PILT revenues received by the county is estimated to be slightly less under Option 2. Under this option, 17,889 acres of federal land would be transferred to state ownership (Table 4-2). Consequently, approximately \$1,800 of PILT revenues would be lost by Owyhee County. This is roughly \$300 less than Option 1.

Offered Lands

Under this alternative, 19,458 acres of land in Gem, Ada, Elmore, and Owyhee Counties would be offered by the State of Idaho and acquired by BLM. Approximately 15,094 acres are located in Owyhee County; 1,537 acres are in Elmore County; 2,787 are in Ada County; and the remaining 40 acres are in Gem County.

There would be no impact on property tax revenues and the public school income funds, as discussed under Option 1. However, a positive impact on county PILT revenues is anticipated as a result of the changes in land ownership of offered lands. Owyhee County would collect approximately \$1,510 from offered lands; Elmore County would collect \$1,150; Ada County would collect \$2,090; and Gem County would collect less than \$100. Owyhee County, however, would experience a net decrease in PILT revenues of \$290 due to PILT revenue losses associated with the state acquisition of BLM-managed selected lands.

4.4.2 CTR

Option 1

There would be a relatively small negative impact to Owyhee County revenues resulting from the implementation of the CTR alternative under Option 1.

An estimated \$1,900 of annual PILT revenues, with a present value of approximately \$19,400, would be lost if the ownership of 18,854 acres of federally owned land were transferred from federal to state ownership. Property tax losses to Owyhee County and tax districts within Owyhee County would be nearly identical to those under the ITR alternative. Approximately \$4,000 of annual property tax revenues, with a present value of \$39,800, would be lost to Owyhee County and local tax districts. See above for a detailed discussion of property tax losses.

The cumulative effect on Owyhee County's operating budget is estimated to be a decrease of \$3,200 in total annual revenues, less than 0.1 percent of the 1991 Owyhee County Budget. Public services would not be substantially impacted due to this small change in county revenues. Impacts to county services and public schools would be similar to the ITR alternative. See above for a discussion on potential impacts to search and rescue, road and bridge maintenance, and public schools.

Offered Lands

Under this alternative, the fiscal impact of offered lands would be identical to those offered lands under Option 2 of the ITR alternative. There would be no impact on property tax revenues and the public school income funds. However, a positive impact on county PILT revenues is anticipated as a result of the changes in land ownership of offered lands as discussed in Option 2 of the ITR alternative.

Option 2

Impacts to public services and finances within the ROI will be similar to Option 1. Total loss in property taxes would be minimal at less than \$4,000 (present value of approximately \$39,000), as would any decrease in public services.

The decrease in annual PILT revenues received by the county is estimated to be slightly less than in Option 1. Under this alternative, 12,324 acres of federal land would be transferred to state ownership. Consequently, approximately \$1,200 of annual PILT revenues would be lost by Owyhee County.

Offered Lands

Under Option 2 of the CTR alternative, 16,260 acres of land in Gem, Ada, Elmore, and Owyhee Counties would be offered by the State of Idaho and acquired by BLM. Approximately 13,176 acres are located in Owyhee County; 1,537 acres are in Elmore County; 1,507 are in Ada County; and the remaining 40 acres are in Gem County.

There would be no impact on property tax revenues and the public school income funds as a result of the change in land ownership. A positive impact on county PILT revenues is anticipated as a result of the changes in land ownership of offered lands. Owyhee County would collect approximately \$1,320 from offered lands; Elmore County would collect \$1,150; Ada County would collect \$1,130; and Gem County would collect less than \$100.

4.4.3 North ITR and Improved SCR

Option 1

There would be a relatively small negative impact to Owyhee County revenues resulting from the implementation of the North ITR and Improved SCR alternative under Option 1. Similarly, impacts to public services, though not quantifiable, would be negligible.

An estimated \$1,400 of annual PILT revenues, with a net present value of approximately \$14,300 would be lost when the ownership of 14,140 acres of federally owned land is transferred from federal to state ownership. Losses in PILT revenues due to the transfer of land from federal to state ownership may be offset by PILT revenues from offered lands. Property tax losses to Owyhee County and tax districts within Owyhee County would be identical to those under the ITR alternative. Roughly \$4,000 of annual property tax revenues will be lost to Owyhee County and local tax districts. See above for a detailed discussion of property tax losses.

The cumulative effect on the Owyhee County operating budget is estimated to be a decrease of \$3,000 in total annual revenues, less than 0.1 percent of the 1991 Owyhee County budget. Public services would not be substantially affected due to this small change in county revenues. Impacts to county services would be similar to those discussed under the ITR alternative. Impacts to public schools would be identical to those impacts under the ITR. All potential impacts to public services are minimal.

Offered Lands

Under Option 1 of the North ITR and Improved SCR alternative, 15,620 acres of lands in Gem, Ada, Elmore, and Owyhee Counties would be offered by the State of Idaho and acquired by BLM. Approximately 13,176 acres are located in Owyhee County; 1,537 acres are in Elmore County; 867 are in Ada County; and the remaining 40 acres are in Gem County.

There would be no impact on property tax revenues, and the public school income funds, as discussed under Option 1 of the ITR alternative. A positive impact on county PILT revenues is anticipated as a result of the changes in land ownership of offered lands. Owyhee County would collect approximately \$1,320 from offered lands; Elmore County would collect \$1,150; Ada County would collect \$870; and Gem County would collect less than \$100.

Option 2

Impacts to public services and finances within the ROI will remain relatively unchanged from Option 1. Total loss in property taxes would be minimal, at less than \$4,000, as would any decrease in public services.

The decrease in annual PILT revenues received by the county is estimated to be slightly smaller than in Option 1. Under this alternative, 10,970 acres of federal land would be transferred to state ownership. Consequently, approximately \$1,100 of PILT revenues would be lost by Owyhee County.

Offered Lands

Under Option 2 of the North ITR and Improved SCR alternative, 12,760 acres of lands in Gem and Owyhee Counties would be offered by the State of Idaho and acquired by BLM. Approximately 12,720 acres are located in Owyhee County, and the remaining 40 acres are in Gem County.

There would be no impact on property tax revenues and the Public School Income Funds as discussed under Option 1 of the ITR alternative. A positive impact on county PILT revenues is anticipated as a result of the changes in land ownership of offered lands. Owyhee County would collect approximately \$1,270 from offered lands, and Gem County would collect less than \$100.

4.4.4 South ITR and Improved SCR

There would be a negligible negative impact to Owyhee County revenues resulting from the implementation of the South ITR and Improved SCR alternative. These small decreases in revenues are not expected to impact public services.

An estimated \$700 of annual PILT revenues with a present value of approximately \$7,100 would be lost when the ownership of 6,918 acres of federally owned land is transferred to state ownership. Property taxes in Owyhee County would be unaffected since no private lands would be acquired under this alternative.

The cumulative effect on Owyhee County's operating budget is estimated to be a decrease of \$700 in total annual revenues. Public services would not be affected due to this small change in county

revenues. Furthermore, increased demand for road and bridge maintenance and search and rescue would be minimal.

Offered Lands

Under the South ITR and Improved SCR alternative, 8,920 acres of land in Gem and Owyhee Counties would be offered by the State of Idaho and acquired by BLM. Approximately 8,880 acres are located in Owyhee County, and the remaining 40 acres are in Gem County.

There would be no impact on property tax revenues and the Public School Income Funds as discussed under Option 1 of the ITR alternative. A positive impact on county PILT revenues is anticipated as a result of the changes in land ownership of offered lands. Owyhee County would collect approximately \$890 from offered lands, and Gem County would collect less than \$100.

4.4.5 No-Action Alternative

The No-Action alternative would not have any effect on the socioeconomic resources and opportunities associated with the remote ranges. No changes would be required to the staffing or infrastructure of any range as a result of the continuing or added sorties the Composite Wing and IDANG would conduct on the existing ranges. Operations on SCR would continue as under baseline conditions.

4.5 LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY/GRAZING

4.5.1 Methods and Assumptions

The impact to the livestock industry from the creation of a training range is assessed from a limited perspective. The impacts are examined under the assumption that the only change that would occur would be a reduction in the amount of forage in the primary impact areas. Change in land ownership, and the associated change in grazing fees, is not initially considered. The loss of forage to grazing activities from the change in use of the offered lands, or on the acquired private lands, is addressed through the value of the forage as represented by the market value of the rights to the grazing preferences. The impacts of these changes on the viability of livestock operations were not examined.

The impacts due to the reduction in forage from the creation of the primary impact areas were assessed by two approaches. First, estimates of the value of the AUMs on the excluded acreage or lost forage were made based on average market value of the rights to the grazing preferences. Second, the changes in the net operating income before taxes of typical livestock operations were estimated based on the lost forage using a pro forma net operating income before taxes analysis (see Appendix A). The change in net operating income is estimated under two separate conditions, assuming that: (1) the herd size is reduced proportionately to the lost forage, or (2) the reduced public grazing can be replaced from private grazing sources.

Net operating income, as defined here, does not consider the return on capital or on equity to its owners. As such, positive net income alone does not necessarily indicate a viable operation. The analysis does not attempt to determine whether the current ranching activities are providing an adequate rate of return to their owners, nor is it the intent here to evaluate the management practices or the economic structure of the affected operations.

The livestock industry is affected by changes in land use through the resulting impacts on the availability of forage. This analysis assumes that reduction in forage may result in a reduction in the carrying capacity of the livestock operation. The amount of land estimated to be required for the impact areas by grazing allotment and the estimated AUMs are presented in Table 4-10.

Table 4-10

**Primary Impact Area and AUMs for Options 1 & 2
by Grazing Allotments**

<u>Allotment</u>	<i>Option 1</i>		<i>Option 2</i>	
	<i>Primary Impact Area (Acres)</i>	<i>AUMs In Primary Impact Area</i>	<i>Primary Impact Area (Acres)</i>	<i>AUMs In Primary Impact Area</i>
Big Springs				
Northern Section				
State Owned Lands	1,412	153	1,412	153
BLM Lands	7,012	649	5,827	540
Private Lands	110	10	110	10
Total Northern	8,534	812	7,349	703
Southern Section				
State Owned Lands	0	0	0	0
BLM Lands	3,513	325	811	75
Total Southern	3,513	325	811	75
Garat				
State Owned Lands	278	31	278	31
BLM Lands	4,197	461	4,197	461
Total Garat	4,475	492	4,475	492
Saylor Creek ¹	17,586	1,792	17,586	1,792

Note: 1. Not Separately Identified

To correlate the allotments with the proposed action and alternatives: the North ITR is the northern section of the Big Springs Allotment; the South ITR is the Garat Allotment; the CTR includes the north and south portions of the Big Springs Allotment; and, alternatives involving the Improved SCR include the West Saylor Creek and Flat Top Allotments.

The number of AUMs within the primary impact area is based on either the average of the active use acres per AUM for the entire allotment, or the average for the grazing preferences on the allotment. No estimate of specific forage availability has been made within the primary impact areas. The actual amount of forage present depends on each area's specific productivity.

Lands outside of the primary impact areas are also involved. TOSS sites will be located on BLM land with each site occupying about 0.1 acres. Maintenance facilities would also be required which would involve about 10 acres. Other lands that are acquired outside of the primary impact area will be available for grazing activity or other uses.

Impacts in Primary Target Areas

Value of Grazing Preferences

The cessation of grazing in the primary impact areas represents an economic loss of grazing land. This loss can be viewed as an opportunity cost of creating the primary impact areas and constitutes its major effect. The opportunity cost from the grazing loss may be estimated based on the market value of the grazing preference at \$43 per AUM (Table 4-11, also see Table 3-23).

Table 4-11

Value of Grazing Preferences in Primary Impact Area

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Option 1</u>		<u>Option 2</u>	
	<u>AUM</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>AUM</u>	<u>Value</u>
Big Springs				
Northern Section	812	\$34,900	703	\$30,200
Southern Section	325	\$14,000	75	\$3,200
Garat	491	\$21,100	491	\$21,100
Saylor Creek	1,792	\$77,000	1,792	\$77,000

Pro Forma Net Operating Income Analysis

The pro forma net operating income before taxes analysis is based on typical operations. The cattle and calf operation assumptions are adapted from 1990-91 Livestock Enterprise Budgets MS 110-9. The sheep, lamb, and wool operation assumptions are adapted from 1990-91 Livestock Enterprise Budgets MS 110-18. The pro forma analysis incorporates two perspectives. The first assumes that the amount of grazing land is a constraint on the operation. The loss of the grazing land requires that the operator reduce his herd size in order to graze within the limits of the available forage. The second perspective assumes that alternative private grazing is available at a higher price as a direct substitute for the lost forage.

The factors for the pro forma analysis are found in Appendix A. The analysis limits the operations to the grazing lands directly involved in developing the ranges. Actual operations may have other private or public lands available for grazing.

By its nature, this pro forma analysis will be conservative in its results likely yielding higher operating costs per unit which, in turn, may result in a larger change in net operating income from the reduction of AUMs and livestock carrying capacity. Furthermore, this pro forma analysis examines only the net operating income before taxes. It does not consider such expenses as debt or interest payments or other liabilities such as federal, state, or local taxes.

Generally, the amount of such liabilities depends on the type and amount of capital facilities, their specific depreciation schedules, debt and equity structure, and offsetting gains or losses from other operations. These factors are specific to each individual livestock operation, with wide variation in associated costs. Actual budget and tax information is highly confidential, and to divulge this information for the ranges impacted by the alternatives would violate prohibitions concerning the disclosure of these data. Thus, this analysis focuses on the livestock industry as a whole rather than on distinct operations.

Production cost surveys in some states (Idaho and New Mexico) have revealed some similarity in revenues and operating expenses of livestock ranches. Production and operating inputs are not subject to the wide variations that are present in the fixed costs. For these reasons, budget analysis utilizing revenues over operating expenses may be representative of the potential impacts of the proposed action and alternatives.

The pro forma net income analysis estimates the change in net operating income that may result from the reduction of available forage, as well as the change when other forage is substituted for the lost forage. This change in net operating income may be capitalized as an estimate of the opportunity cost of the loss to the operators over a 20-year period. Since the pro forma analysis is based on typical ranching operations, the results represent an order of magnitude of value and should not be interpreted as the operating results of the specific grazing preference holders for the affected public grazing allotments. The net operating income does not, by itself, indicate the economic viability of an operation. A positive net operating income, while a necessary condition for profit, does not imply sufficient returns to capital or equity for economic viability.

The size of the operations on each allotment is derived from information obtained from the 1992 grazing permits. It is assumed that the animal units and the number of AUMs permitted set the size of the operation. In cases where several operators utilized the allotment, such as on the Big Springs, the use on the affected allotment was treated as a single operation to simplify the estimates. The Livestock Enterprise Budgets, used as a basis for this analysis, provide estimated input requirements on a per-cow or per-sheep basis. While revenues from sales and the costs of feeds and forage are proportional, labor and equipment have fixed-cost components less dependent on herd size. Since not all inputs are directly proportional to the herd size, this simplifying assumption would result in a conservative reduction in costs from any reduction in operations, so that net revenue changes would tend to be understated.

The estimated reduction in herd size is based on the percentage loss in forage associated with the primary impact area. If the primary impact area contains 10 percent of the total forage available on the allotment, then the herd size is assumed to be reduced by 10 percent. The operator will attempt to find alternative sources of forage prior to reducing the herd size to bring their operation back into balance. This assumption implies a maximum impact on the operation.

The annual change in net operating income for each allotment is summarized in Table 4-12. The range in values represents the difference between the two analytical approaches used. The lower value represents that change when forage is replaced to maintain herd size. The higher value, indicating greater change in net operating income, reflects the results of decreasing herd size to only utilize remaining AUMs.

Table 4-12

Change in Net Operating Income Before Taxes

<u>Allotment</u>	<i>Option 1 Change in Net Operating Income</i>	<i>Option 2 Change in Net Operating Income</i>
Big Springs		
Northern Section	\$1,900 - \$9,800	\$1,600 - \$8,500
Northern & Southern Section	\$2,700 - \$13,800	\$1,800 - \$9,400
Garat	\$2,700 - \$2,700	\$2,700 - \$2,700
West Saylor Creek		
Beef Operation	\$6,100 - \$11,600	\$6,100 - \$11,600
Sheep Operation	\$4,300 - \$33,400	\$4,300 - \$33,400
Flat Top	\$4,400 - \$7,900	\$4,400 - \$7,900

The value of the reduced net operating income may be capitalized into the opportunity cost of the conversion of the lands to primary impact areas. Table 4-13 reflects these changes using a discount rate of 7.5 percent over a 20-year period, representing the federal discount rate. The capitalized value using a 4 percent discount rate, which is a rate developed from published research on western ranch returns in relation to asset value, is presented in Table 4-14.

As previously stated, a reduction in forage availability is assumed to result in a proportionate reduction in herd size. Based on this reduction in the animal units (AU) comprising the herd, estimates can be made of the resultant loss in ranching value. Table 4-15 presents data estimating the loss of ranching value, based on the number of AUs by which the herd was reduced, at the rate of \$1,200 per AU. For sheep operations, it is assumed that five sheep use the same area as one cow.

Reducing herd size to accommodate reduced forage also reduces the level of direct labor needed to support the operation. Table 4-16 presents the changes in labor earnings associated with each option.

Table 4-13**Capitalized Value of Income Changes - 7.5 Percent/20-Year Period**

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Option 1</u> <u>Capitalized Value</u>	<u>Option 2</u> <u>Capitalized Value</u>
Big Springs		
Northern Section	\$19,400 - \$99,900	\$16,300 - \$86,700
Northern & Southern Section	\$27,500 - \$140,700	\$18,300 - \$95,800
Garat	\$27,500 - \$27,500	\$27,500 - \$27,500
Saylor Creek		
West Saylor Creek		
Beef Operation	\$62,200 - \$118,300	\$62,200 - \$118,300
Sheep Operation	\$43,800 - \$340,500	\$43,800 - \$340,500
Flat Top	\$44,900 - \$80,500	\$44,900 - \$80,500
Total Saylor Creek	\$150,900 - \$539,300	\$150,900 - \$539,300

Table 4-14**Capitalized Value of Income Changes - 4 Percent/20-Year Period**

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Option 1</u> <u>Capitalized Value</u>	<u>Option 2</u> <u>Capitalized Value</u>
Big Springs		
Northern Section	\$25,800 - \$133,200	\$21,700 - \$115,500
Northern & Southern Section	\$36,700 - \$187,500	\$24,500 - \$127,700
Garat	\$36,700 - \$36,700	\$36,700 - \$36,700
Saylor Creek		
West Saylor Creek		
Beef Operation	\$82,900 - \$157,600	\$82,900 - \$157,600
Sheep Operation	\$58,400 - \$453,900	\$58,400 - \$453,900
Flat Top	\$59,800 - \$107,400	\$59,800 - \$107,400
Total Saylor Creek	\$201,100 - \$718,900	\$201,100 - \$718,900

Table 4-15

Ranching Value Loss Based on Lost Animal Units

	<u>AUs Lost</u>	<u>Option 1 Ranch Value Lost</u>	<u>AUs Lost</u>	<u>Option 2 Ranch Value Lost</u>
Big Springs				
Northern Section	121	\$145,200	104	\$124,800
Northern & Southern Section	170	\$204,000	115	\$138,000
Garat	44	\$52,800	44	\$52,800
Saylor Creek				
West Saylor Creek				
Cattle Operation	62	\$74,400	62	\$74,400
Sheep Operation	774	\$185,800	774	\$185,800
Flat Top	65	\$78,000	65	\$78,000
Total Saylor Creek		\$338,200		\$338,200

Table 4-16

Change on Direct Labor Earnings

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Option 1 Change in Labor Earnings</u>	<u>Option 2</u>
Big Springs		
Northern Section	\$7,000	\$6,000
Northern & Southern Section	\$9,800	\$6,700
Garat	\$2,500	\$2,500
Saylor Creek		
West Saylor Creek		
Beef Operation	\$3,100	\$3,100
Sheep Operation	\$4,500	\$4,500
Flat Top	\$2,300	\$2,300
Total Saylor Creek	\$9,900	\$9,900

Impact on Private Lands

The use of the private lands, which are the "base lands" for the Big Springs allotment, may change to non-grazing uses after they are acquired. These uses may include campgrounds, corrals, wildlife habitat, and other uses. The opportunity cost of these uses is the value of the grazing rights to the land. The value of the grazing preference, estimated at \$43 per AUM may provide an estimate of this opportunity cost. The number of acres per AUM will vary with the specific land selected (Refer to Table 3-25). Using the average value of .093 AUMs per acre, the average for the Big Springs allotment, an estimate of the opportunity costs for various number of acres converted to other uses is determined (Table 4-17).

Table 4-17

**Opportunity Cost of Converting Private Lands
Acquired with Big Springs Allotment**

<u>Number of Acres Converted</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
640	\$2,500
3,200	\$12,700
6,400	\$25,500

Impacts From Changes in Offered Land Use

The lands offered by the state in exchange for the lands desired for the target areas are currently used for grazing. These lands, when acquired by BLM, may be diverted to other uses such as WSA lands, wildlife habitat, and other such uses. The opportunity cost of the conversion of the land is described under each alternative.

4.5.2 ITR

Option 1

Under Option 1, the ITR would require approximately 13,009 acres as its primary impact area. The primary impact area would be composed of 1,690 acres of state owned land, 11,209 acres of lands exchanged with BLM, and 110 acres of lands acquired from private individuals. Removing this land from grazing would reduce available forage by an estimated 1,303 AUMs and reduce grazing fees paid to BLM and the state by \$3,100. The market value of the grazing rights to the AUMs is estimated at \$56,000 based on historic sale prices of grazing preferences of \$43 per affected forage. Impacts to either the state or the BLM as a result of lost grazing fees are expected to be negligible.

Based on a pro forma analysis, the change in the net operating income to the livestock industry is estimated at \$12,500 annually. The pro forma analysis, based on a typical livestock operation, offers an approximation of the order of magnitude of the change and may overstate the change in earnings depending on the situation of the specific ranching operation impacted by this alternative.

Table 4-18 summarizes the impacts of the ITR on livestock grazing for Option 1.

Table 4-18

Summary of Livestock Grazing Impacts - ITR Option 1

<u>Item</u>	<u>Option 1</u>
Percent of Private Lands in county impacted	0.1 %
Percent of BLM Lands in county impacted	0.8 %
Percent of Endowment Lands in county impacted	0.5 %
Percent of cow-calf operators in county impacted	0.8 %
Percent of Sheep and Lamb operators in county	0.0 %
Total AUMs in primary impact areas	1,303
Grazing Fees earned in primary impact areas	\$3,100
Value of AUMs in primary impact areas	\$56,000
Acres in primary impact areas	13,009
Change in revenues	\$67,800
Changes in operating expenses	\$55,300
Change in annual net operating income	\$12,500
Change in capitalized net operating income at 7.5 %	\$127,400

Impacts from Changes in Other Public Land Uses

The lands used for TOSS sites, maintenance facilities, roads, and water sources will not significantly impact the grazing operations. TOSS sites would be located on BLM lands with each site occupying about 0.1 acres. Maintenance facilities would require about 10 acres. Lands surrounding these facilities and not within the primary impact area would remain available for grazing.

The lands offered by the state to BLM are currently used for grazing. BLM will receive 24,578 acres, with an estimated 2,360 AUMs, in exchange for the state acquired lands. The opportunity cost of converting those lands from grazing to other uses is \$101,500, based on an estimated forage value of \$43 per AUM.

Impacts from Changes in Private Land Uses

A total of 7,042 acres of private lands would be acquired for this alternative including 110 acres located in the primary impact area. The value of these 110 acres is included in the values identified above for the impact area. The remainder of these lands outside the impact area (6,932 acres) may be used for grazing, recreation, or wildlife habitat. If these lands continue to be available for grazing, there would be no impact on the livestock industry. If part or all of this acreage is removed from grazing, there could be an additional reduction in net operating income in the grazing industry. The ultimate impact to the livestock industry resulting from the acquisition of these lands depends on their final use. Based on the value of the forage, the opportunity cost of the land for other uses would be about \$43 per AUM.

final use. Based on the value of the forage, the opportunity cost of the land for other uses would be about \$43 per AUM.

Option 2

Impacts from Changes in Primary Target Areas

Under Option 2, the ITR would require 11,824 acres as its primary impact area composed of 1,690 acres of land currently owned by the state, 10,024 acres of land acquired from BLM, and 110 acres of lands acquired from private property holders. Removing this land from grazing would reduce forage by an estimated 1,194 AUMs and reduce grazing fees paid to BLM and the state by \$2,900. The market value of the grazing rights to the affected forage is estimated at \$51,300 based on historic sale prices of grazing preferences. Neither the State of Idaho nor the BLM is expected to be impacted due to the grazing fees lost in the impact area.

Based on a pro forma analysis, the estimated change in the net incomes before taxes to the livestock industry is estimated at \$11,100 annually. The pro forma analysis, based on a typical livestock operation, offers an approximation of the order of magnitude of the change and may overstate the change in earnings depending on the situation of the specific ranching operation impacted by this alternative.

Table 4-19 summarizes the impacts of the ITR on livestock grazing for Option 2.

Impacts from Changes in Public Land Use

Impact on other public lands are similar to those for Option 1. However, the lands offered by the state encompass 19,458 acres with an estimated 1,865 AUMs. The opportunity cost of converting this land to non-grazing uses for BLM is estimated at \$80,200.

Impacts from Changes in Private Land Use

Impact on private lands are similar to those under Option 1.

4.5.3 CTR

Option 1

Impacts from Changes in Primary Impact Areas

Under Option 1, the CTR would require 12,047 acres for its impact areas, composed of 1,412 acres of state-owned land, 10,525 acres of lands exchanged with BLM, and 110 acres of land acquired from private property holders. Removing this land from grazing would reduce forage by an estimated 1,137 AUMs and reduce grazing fees paid to BLM and the state by \$2,700. No impact is expected to either the state or the BLM due to the lost grazing fees. The market value of the grazing rights for the affected forage is estimated at \$48,900, based on historic sale prices of grazing preferences.

Table 4-19

Summary of Livestock Grazing Impacts - ITR Option 2

<u>Item</u>	<u>Option 2</u>
Percent of Private Lands in county impacted	0.1 %
Percent of BLM Lands in county impacted	0.8 %
Percent of Endowment Lands in county impacted	0.5 %
Percent of cow-calf operators in county impacted	0.8 %
Percent of sheep and lamb operators in county	0.0 %
Total AUMs in primary impact areas	1,194
Grazing fees earned in primary impact areas	\$2,900
Value of AUMs in primary impact areas	\$51,300
Acres in primary impact areas	11,824
Change in revenues	\$60,800
Changes in operating expenses	\$49,700
Change in annual net operating income	\$11,100
Change in capitalized net operating income at 7.5 %	\$113,200

Based on a pro forma analysis, the estimated change in the net incomes before taxes to the livestock industry is estimated at \$13,800. The pro forma analysis, based on general information for a typical livestock operation, offers an approximation of the order of magnitude of the change and may overstate the change in earnings depending on the situation of the specific ranching operation impacted by this alternative.

Table 4-20 summarizes the impacts of the CTR on livestock grazing for Option 1.

Impacts from Changes in Public Land Use

The lands used for TOSS sites, maintenance facilities, roads, and water sources will not significantly impact grazing operations. TOSS sites would be located on BLM lands with each site occupying about 0.1 acres. Maintenance facilities would require about 10 acres. Lands surrounding these facilities and not within the primary impact area would remain available for grazing.

The lands offered by the state to BLM are currently used for grazing. BLM has selected 19,458 acres with an estimated 1,865 AUMs to replace those state acquired lands. The opportunity cost of converting those lands from grazing to other uses is \$80,200.

Impacts from Changes in Private Land Use

A total of 7,042 acres of private lands would be acquired for this alternative. There are 110 acres in the target impact areas. The value of these 110 acres is included in the values identified for the impact area. The remaining 6,932 acres outside the impact area may be used for grazing, recreation, or wildlife habitat. If these lands continue to be available for grazing, it would have no impact on the

livestock industry. If part or all of this acreage is removed from grazing, there could be an additional reduction in net operating income in the grazing industry. The ultimate impact to the livestock industry resulting from the acquisition of these lands depends on their final use. Based on the value of the forage, the opportunity cost of the land for other uses would be about \$43 per AUM.

Table 4-20
Summary of Livestock Grazing Impacts - CTR Option 1

<u>Item</u>	<u>Option 1</u>
Percent of Private Lands in county impacted	0.1%
Percent of BLM Lands in county impacted	1.6 %
Percent of Endowment Lands in county impacted	0.4 %
Percent of cow-calf operators in county impacted	1.1 %
Percent of sheep and lamb operators in county	0.0 %
Total AUMs in primary impact areas	1,137
Grazing fees earned in primary impact areas	\$2,700
Value of AUMs in primary impact areas	\$48,900
Acres in primary impact areas	12,047
Change in revenues	\$69,700
Change in operating expenses	\$55,900
Change in annual net operating income	\$13,800
Change in capitalized net operating income at 7.5%	\$140,700

Option 2

Impacts from Changes in Primary Target Areas

Under Option 2, the CTR would require 8,160 acres as its primary target area composed of 1,412 acres of state owned land, 6,638 acres of lands exchanged with BLM, and 110 acres of lands acquired from private property holders. Removing this land from grazing would reduce forage by an estimated 778 AUMs and reduce annual grazing fees paid to BLM and the state by \$2,000. The market value of the affected forage is estimated at \$33,500 based on historic sale prices of grazing preferences. No impact is expected to either the state or the BLM due to the grazing fees lost in the primary impact area.

Based on a pro forma analysis, the change in net operating income to the livestock industry is estimated at \$9,400 annually. The pro forma analysis, based on general information for a typical livestock operation, offers an approximation of the order of magnitude of the change and may overstate the change in earnings depending on the situation of the specific ranching operation impacted by this alternative.

Table 4-21 summarizes the impacts of the CTR on livestock grazing for Option 2.

Table 4-21**Summary of Livestock Grazing Impacts - CTR Option 2**

<u>Item</u>	<u>Option 2</u>
Percent of Private Lands in county impacted	0.1 %
Percent of BLM Lands in county impacted	1.6 %
Percent of Endowment Lands in county impacted	0.4 %
Percent of cow-calf operators in county impacted	1.1 %
Percent of sheep and lamb operators in county	0.0 %
Total AUMs in primary impact areas	778
Grazing fees earned in primary impact areas	\$2,000
Value of AUMs in primary impact areas	\$33,500
Acres in primary impact areas	8,160
Changes in revenues	\$47,200
Changes in operating expenses	\$37,800
Change in annual net operating income	\$9,400
Change in capitalized net operating income at 7.5%	\$95,800

Impacts from Changes in Public Land Use

The lands that will be used through lease or other arrangements for the TOSS sites, maintenance facilities, roads, or water sources will not significantly impact the grazing in Owyhee County.

The lands offered by the state to BLM are currently used for grazing. BLM has selected 16,260 acres with an estimated 1,612 AUMs to replace those state acquired lands. The opportunity cost of converting those lands from grazing to other uses is \$69,300.

Impacts from Changes in Private Land Use

Impacts on private lands are similar to Option 1.

4.5.4 North ITR and Improved SCR**Option 1***Impacts from Changes in Primary Target Areas*

Under Option 1, the North ITR and Improved SCR alternative would require 26,120 acres as its impact area composed of 1,412 acres of state-owned land, 7,012 acres of lands exchanged with BLM, 110 acres of lands acquired from private property holders, and 17,586 acres of withdrawn public land. Removing this land from grazing would reduce forage by an estimated 2,604 AUMs and reduce grazing fees paid to BLM and the state by \$5,600. The market value of the grazing rights of the affected forage is estimated at \$112,000 based on historic sale prices of grazing preferences. No

impact is expected to either the state or the BLM due to the grazing fees lost in the primary impact area.

Based on a pro forma analysis, the estimated change in the net operating income to the livestock industry is estimated at \$62,700 annually. The pro forma analysis, based on a typical livestock operation, offers an approximation of the order of magnitude of the change and may overstate the change in earnings depending on the situation of the specific ranching operation impacted by this alternative.

Table 4-22 summarizes the impacts of the North ITR and Improved SCR on livestock grazing for Option 1.

Table 4-22

Summary of Livestock Grazing Impacts - North ITR and Improved SCR Option 1

<u>Item</u>	<u>Option 1</u>
Percent of Private Lands in county impacted	0.1 %
Percent of BLM Lands in county impacted	0.8 %
Percent of Endowment Lands in county impacted	0.4 %
Percent of cow-calf operators in county impacted	1.4 %
Percent of sheep and lamb operators in county	3.0 %
Total AUMs in primary impact areas	2,604
Grazing fees earned in primary impact areas	\$5,600
Value of AUMs in primary impact areas	\$112,000
Acres in primary impact areas	26,120
Change in revenues	\$173,100
Changes in operating expenses	\$110,400
Change in annual net operating income	\$62,700
Changed in capitalized net operating income at 7.5 %	\$639,200

Impacts from Changes in Public Land Use

The lands used for TOSS sites, maintenance facilities, roads, and water sources would not significantly impact grazing operations. TOSS sites would be located on BLM lands with each site occupying about 0.1 acres. Maintenance facilities would require about 10 acres. Lands surrounding these facilities and not within the primary impact area will remain available for grazing.

The lands offered by the state to BLM are currently used for grazing. BLM has selected 15,620 acres with an estimated 1,585 AUMs to replace those state acquired lands. The opportunity cost of converting those lands from grazing to other uses is \$68,200.

Impacts from Changes in Private Land Use

A total of 7,042 acres of private lands would be acquired for this alternative. There are 110 acres in the target impact areas. The value of these 110 acres is included in the values identified for the impact area. The remaining 6,932 acres outside the impact area may be used for grazing, recreation, or wildlife habitat. If these lands continue to be available for grazing, it would have no impact on the livestock industry. If part or all of this acreage is removed from grazing, there could be an additional reduction in net operating income in the grazing industry. The ultimate impact to the livestock industry resulting from the acquisition of these lands depends on their final use. Based on the value of the AUMs, the opportunity cost of the land for other uses would be about \$43 per AUM.

Option 2

Impacts from Changes in Primary Target Areas

Under Option 2, the North ITR and Improved SCR alternative would require 24,935 acres for impact areas composed of 1,412 acres of state-owned land, 5,827 acres of land exchanged with BLM, 110 acres of land acquired from private property holders, and 17,586 acres of withdrawn land. Removing this land from grazing would reduce forage by an estimated 2,495 AUMs and reduce grazing fees paid to BLM and the state by \$5,400. The market value of the grazing rights for the affected forage is estimated at \$107,300 based on historic sale prices of grazing preferences. No impact is expected to either the state or the BLM due to the grazing fees lost in the impact area.

Based on a pro forma analysis, the estimated change in the net operating income to the livestock industry is \$61,300 annually. The pro forma analysis, based on a typical livestock operation, offers an approximation of the order of magnitude of the change and may overstate the change in earnings depending on the situation of the specific ranching operation impacted by this alternative.

Table 4-23 summarizes the impacts of the North ITR and Improved SCR on livestock grazing for Option 2.

Impacts from Changes in Public Land Use

The impacts on other public lands are similar to Option 1. However, the lands offered by the state encompass 12,760 acres with an estimated 1,256 AUMs. The opportunity cost of converting this land to non-grazing uses for BLM is estimated at \$54,000.

Impacts from Changes in Private Land Use

The impacts on private lands are similar to Option 1.

4.5.5 South ITR and Improved SCR

Impacts from Changes in Primary Target Areas

The South ITR and Improved SCR alternative would require 22,061 acres for its impact area composed of 278 acres of state-owned land, 4,197 acres of land exchanged with BLM, and 17,586 acres of withdrawn land. Removing this land from grazing would reduce forage by an estimated 2,300 AUMs

Table 4-23

Summary of Livestock Grazing Impacts - North ITR and Improved SCR Option 2

<u>Item</u>	<u>Option 2</u>
Percent of Private Lands in county impacted	0.1 %
Percent of BLM Lands in county impacted	0.8 %
Percent of Endowment Lands in county impacted	0.4 %
Percent of cow-calf operators in county impacted	1.4 %
Percent of sheep and lamb operators in county	3.0 %
Total AUMs in primary impact areas	2,495
Grazing fees earned in primary impact areas	\$5,400
Value of AUMs in primary impact areas	\$107,300
Acres in primary impact areas	24,935
Changes in revenues	\$166,100
Changes in operating expenses	\$104,800
Change in annual net operating income	\$61,300
Change in capitalized net operating income at 7.5 %	\$624,900

and reduce grazing fees paid to BLM and the state by \$4,600. The market value of the grazing rights to the affected forage is estimated at \$98,900 based on historic sale prices of grazing preferences. No impact is expected to either the state or the BLM due to the grazing fees lost in the impact area.

Based on a pro forma analysis, the change in the net operating income to the livestock industry is estimated at \$55,500 annually. The pro forma analysis, based on a typical livestock operation, offers an approximation of the order of magnitude of the change and may overstate the change in earnings depending on the situation of the specific ranching operation impacted by this alternative.

Table 4-24 summarizes the impacts of the South ITR and Improved SCR on livestock grazing.

Impacts from Changes in Public Land Use

The lands offered by the state to BLM are currently used for grazing. BLM has selected 8,920 acres with an estimated 735 AUMs to replace those state acquired lands. The opportunity cost of converting those lands from grazing to other uses is \$31,600.

Impacts from changes in Private Land Use

No private lands would be acquired under this alternative.

Table 4-24

Summary of Livestock Grazing Impacts - South ITR and Improved SCR

<i>Item</i>	
Percent of Private Lands in county impacted	0 %
Percent of BLM Lands in county impacted	0.6 %
Percent of Endowment Lands in county impacted	0.1 %
Percent of cow-calf operators in county impacted	1.1 %
Percent of sheep and lamb operators in county	3.0 %
Total AUMs in primary impact areas	2,283
Grazing fees earned in primary impact areas	\$4,638
Value of AUMs in primary impact areas	\$98,900
Acres in primary impact areas	22,061
Change in revenues	\$141,600
Changes in operating expenses	\$86,100
Change in annual net operating income	\$55,500
Change in capitalized net operating income at 7.5%	\$565,800

4.5.6 No-Action Alternative

The No-Action alternative would not have any affect on the socioeconomic resources and opportunities associated with lands in Idaho, or at the remote ranges. No changes would be required to the staffing or infrastructure of any range operations as a result of the continuing or added sorties the Composite Wing and IDANG would conduct on these ranges.

4.5.7 Offered Lands

Offered lands contain a total of 24,578 acres with a total of 2,360 AUMs. The impact of this action will depend on the number of acres exchanged, their specific location, and final use. However, based on the value of the AUMs, the opportunity cost of the land for other uses would be about \$43 per AUM. The grazing permit value of the land, once it is acquired by the BLM, would be \$1.92 an AUM under the current fee structure.

4.6 MINING

4.6.1 ITR

Option 1

According to a 1993 report, *Mineral Resource Assessment of the Idaho Training Range Alternatives*, by the U.S. Bureau of Mines, only the areas involved in the ITR and CTR alternatives contain important mineral resources and/or mineral resource potential. The northern section of the ITR and CTR, in the vicinity of Dickshooter Creek, currently contains a high-quality diatomite deposit that has

economic potential to be mined given current market conditions. The mine is not currently in operation. There is also a moderate potential for placer gold and low-grade epithermal gold deposits suitable for recreational panning.

Direct and indirect economic impacts were studied as part of the Mineral Resource Assessment. A detailed discussion of the modeling process is provided in the "Mineral Resource Assessment for the Idaho Training Range Alternatives, Owyhee County, Idaho" January, 1993. A summary of the findings are provided below.

Both the ITR and CTR alternatives have the potential to impact the recovery of the diatomite should reasonable access to the mine be restricted. The actual site of the mine is not expected to be directly impacted. According to the Bureau of Mines study, reasonable access from the minesite to Mud Flat Road, the road that provides the best access from the minesite to a processing plant in Grand View, Idaho, would require a northern right-of-way through the proposed target areas. Alternate routes to the east or west would add to the amount of road construction and upgrading, and to the ore trucking distance, substantially increasing mine costs and potentially rendering the deposit uneconomical to mine.

If the deposit is not developed, estimated economic benefits that would be foregone include: \$22.7 million in direct and indirect construction revenues during the one year of mine and plant construction; \$7.042 million in annual direct and indirect operations output for each year of mine and plant operation with a cumulative 20-year direct and indirect total industry output of \$140.9 million; 138 direct and indirect jobs with employee compensation of \$4.3 million created during the 1 year of mine and plant construction; and 62 direct and indirect jobs with annual employee compensation of \$1.9 million created by the mine and plant operation, or cumulative 20-year employee compensation of \$38.5 million. These impacts are only estimated for the first 20 years of mining. An additional 20-years of mining, and the associated economic benefits could also be lost. The estimates were based on the assumption that current market conditions would prevail throughout the study period. See *Mineral Resource Assessment of the Idaho Training Range Alternatives, Owyhee County, Idaho*, January, 1993, U.S. Bureau of Mines for a more detailed discussion (Dunn, 1993).

Offered Lands

There are currently no active mineral leases on the offered lands. Therefore, no economic impacts are anticipated.

Option 2

Mining impacts under Option 2 of the ITR alternative would remain the same as under Option 1. No negative impact on mining in the North ITR is anticipated given that reasonable access is not denied to currently existing mining claims.

Offered Lands

There are currently no active mineral leases on the offered lands. Therefore, no economic impacts are anticipated.

4.6.2 CTR

Option 1

There would be no impacts to the mining industry under this alternative, given that reasonable access is provided to currently existing mining claims. A discussion of potential impacts resulting from the denial of reasonable access is discussed under the ITR Option.

Offered Lands

There are currently no active mineral leases on the offered lands. Therefore, no economic impacts are anticipated.

Option 2

Impacts under Option 2 of the CTR alternative would be the same as under Option 1 of the CTR and ITR alternatives. There would be no impact to mining in this area given a continuation of reasonable access.

Offered Lands

There are currently no active mineral leases on the offered lands. Therefore, no economic impacts are anticipated.

4.6.3 North ITR and Improved SCR

Option 1

There would be no impacts on the mining industry under this alternative assuming that reasonable access is provided to currently existing mining claims. See above for a summary of the 1993 Bureau of Mines Mineral Resource Assessment.

Offered Lands

There are currently no active mineral leases on the offered lands. Therefore, no economic impacts are anticipated.

Option 2

Impacts under Option 2 of this alternative will remain the same as under Option 1 of the ITR alternatives. There would be no impacts to mining in this area given a continuation of reasonable access.

Offered Lands

There are currently no active mineral leases on the offered lands. Therefore, no economic impacts are anticipated.

4.6.4 South ITR and Improved SCR

No foreseeable mineral resource developments were identified within the Saylor Creek site. Similarly, no known mines, claims, or prospects were identified within the boundaries of the South ITR. Therefore, no adverse impacts to mining are expected to occur (*Mineral Resource Assessments of Idaho Training Range Alternatives, U.S. Bureau of Mines, January, 1993*).

Offered Lands

There are currently no active mineral leases on the offered lands. Therefore, no economic impacts are anticipated.

4.6.5 No-Action Alternative

The No-Action alternative would not have any affect on the socioeconomic resources and opportunities associated with lands in Idaho, or at the remote ranges. No changes would be required to the staffing or infrastructure of any range operations as a result of the continuing or added sorties the Composite Wing and IDANG would conduct on these ranges.

4.7 RECREATION

4.7.1 ITR

Option 1

Under this option of the ITR alternative, noise levels in the proposed North ITR area would increase. However, Deep Creek, North Fork Owyhee Back Country, and North Fork Canyon are not considered to be overly sensitive to noise. Additionally, the land exchange and facility construction would remove roughly 13,009 acres from recreational use. These areas are not unique in their recreational value, and similar areas can be found throughout Owyhee County. The loss of land for recreational use in this area may concentrate hunting and other recreational activities in surrounding areas, potentially impacting management costs to the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG). Hunting and Fishing permit revenues are not anticipated to be impacted by the proposed ITR. The proposed South ITR contains no WSAs and would create negligible impacts to recreational opportunities.

Road access for recreationists to the North ITR target areas would be restricted during active range operations. However, as certain roads are improved, the North ITR area may draw more visitors. It cannot be determined whether any increase in visitors will be offset by decreases in visitors due to range activities. Economic impacts under Option 1 of this alternative cannot be quantified.

According to the *1985 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation*, the national average spending per visitor per user day was \$69 in 1985 dollars (\$91 in January 1993.) This figure provides a gauge for estimating potential economic impacts resulting from an increase/decrease in recreational activity. However, recreational expenditures in Owyhee County are likely to continue to be small due to the lack of tourist facilities in that area.

Offered Lands

Offered lands contain over 24,578 acres under this alternative. Most of these lands have been proposed for recreational and/or wilderness use. Given the absence of more specific information on the final use of offered lands, the economic impact resulting from potential recreational use of lands is not quantifiable. However, because the transfer of offered lands will largely result in a consolidation of currently existing WSA lands, little change in recreational activity is anticipated as a direct result of the land exchange. The economic impacts resulting from changes in recreational use are expected to be inconsequential.

Option 2

Under this option, WSA lands would not be used for target placement. The potential loss of land for recreation purposes would be less than that for Option 1. Therefore, little or no impact is anticipated for Option 2.

Offered lands contain 19,458 acres under this alternative. As under Option 1, most of these lands have been proposed for recreational and/or wilderness use. Little change in recreational activities is anticipated as a direct result of the land exchange. The economic impacts resulting from changes in recreational use are expected to be inconsequential, as discussed under Option 1.

4.7.2 CTR

Option 1

Although no reliable data is available to estimate the potential visitor increase or decrease in the CTR area, based on recreational user priorities, total impacts for the CTR area are expected to be small. There may be a small decrease in visitors due to increased noise and reduced access through the northern area. These decreases, however, may be offset by increases in visitors due to improved roads.

Hunting and fishing permit revenues are not anticipated to be impacted by this alternative. Decreases in the number of acres available for recreational use, however, may concentrate recreational activities in surrounding areas and potentially impact IDFG management costs.

The proposed CTR may also impact the availability of bighorn sheep hunting permits. Decreases in the number of Bighorn Sheep permits issued would represent a revenue loss of \$72 per permit for resident permits and a loss of \$512 for non-resident permits for IDFG. The estimated net value of a Bighorn Sheep permit is \$239 (Loomis et al., 1985).

Offered lands contain 19,458 acres under Option 1 of the CTR alternative. As under Option 1 of the ITR alternative, most of these lands have been proposed for recreational and/or wilderness use. Little change in recreational activities is anticipated as a direct result of the land exchange. The economic impacts resulting from changes in recreational use are expected to be inconsequential as discussed under Option 1 of the ITR alternative.

Option 2

Under this option, WSA lands would not be used for target placement. Therefore, the potential loss of land for recreational purposes would be less than for Option 1. Refer to Option 1 for a detailed discussion of potential impacts.

Offered lands contain 16,260 acres under Option 2 of the CTR alternative. Most of these lands have been proposed for recreational and/or wilderness use. The economic impacts resulting from changes in recreational use are expected to be inconsequential as discussed under Option 1 of the ITR alternative.

4.7.3 North ITR and Improved SCR

Option 1

No reliable data are available to estimate the visitor increase or decrease in the North ITR and improved SCR areas, however, total impacts for the North ITR and Improved SCR areas are expected to be small. Increased noise levels are not expected to impact recreational value in the North ITR substantially. Furthermore, road improvements in the North ITR may offset access limitations due to training range activities there. Removal of recreational land in this area may concentrate users in surrounding areas, thereby impacting management costs for IDFG. The number of visitors going to the SCR area is not expected to decline from historical levels given the history of noise and overflight there.

Offered lands under Option 1 of the North ITR and Improved SCR alternative contain 15,620 acres of state owned land. Most of these lands have been proposed for recreational and/or wilderness use. These economic impacts resulting from changes in recreational use are expected to be inconsequential as discussed under Option 1 of the ITR alternative.

Option 2

Under this option, WSA lands would not be used for target placement. Therefore, the potential loss of land for recreation purposes would be less than for Option 1, with correspondingly smaller impacts.

Offered lands under Option 2 of the North ITR and Improved SCR alternative contain 12,760 acres of state-owned land. As under Option 1 of the ITR alternative, the economic impacts resulting from changes in recreational use are expected to be inconsequential.

4.7.4 South ITR and Improved SCR

Although no reliable data are available to estimate the visitor increase or decrease in the improved SCR areas, total impacts to the Improved SCR areas are expected to be small. The number of visitors to the SCR area is not expected to decline from historical levels given the history of noise and overflight there. The South ITR is remote, contains no WSAs, and is not expected to experience any recreational impacts. Any changes in expenditures or revenues related to recreational activities would likewise be small.

Offered lands under the South ITR and Improved SCR alternative contain 8,920 acres of state-owned land. As under Option 1 of the ITR alternative, the economic impacts resulting from changes in recreational use are expected to be inconsequential.

4.7.5 No-Action Alternative

The No-Action alternative would not have any affect on the socioeconomic resources and opportunities associated with lands in Idaho, or at the remote ranges. No changes would be required to the staffing or infrastructure of any range operations as a result of the continuing or added sorties the Composite Wing and IDANG would conduct on these ranges.

4.7.6 Offered Lands

Offered lands contain 24,578 acres. Most of these lands have been proposed for recreational and/or wilderness use. Given the absence of more specific information on the ultimate use of offered lands, the economic impacts resulting from recreational use of lands are difficult to quantify. However, due to the fact that offered lands will largely result in a consolidation of currently existing WSA lands, little change in recreational activities is anticipated as a direct result of the land exchange. Consequently, economic impacts resulting from changes in recreational use are expected to be inconsequential.

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APPENDIX A

Table A-1: Summary of Data

The data used in this analysis were obtained from the 1990 U.S. Census Bureau's 1% sample of the Longitudinal Research Design. The data cover the period from 1980 to 1990 and include information on the following variables: Age, Sex, Race, Education, Income, and Health Status. The data are organized into a longitudinal format, with each row representing an individual's record over time. The data are sorted by age group, with the youngest individuals at the top and the oldest at the bottom. The data are organized into a longitudinal format, with each row representing an individual's record over time. The data are sorted by age group, with the youngest individuals at the top and the oldest at the bottom. The data are organized into a longitudinal format, with each row representing an individual's record over time. The data are sorted by age group, with the youngest individuals at the top and the oldest at the bottom.

Table A-1

Table A-1 (continued)

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation
Age	45.2	12.5
Sex (Male)	0.52	0.50
Race (White)	0.78	0.41
Education (High School)	0.15	0.36
Income (Low)	0.25	0.43
Health Status (Poor)	0.18	0.38
Age	45.2	12.5
Sex (Male)	0.52	0.50
Race (White)	0.78	0.41
Education (High School)	0.15	0.36
Income (Low)	0.25	0.43
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Income (Low)	0.25	0.43
Health Status (Poor)	0.18	0.38

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

Cattle and Calf Operational Assumptions

The cattle and calf operations assumptions were adapted from 1990-91 Livestock Enterprise Budgets MS 110-9. The livestock assumptions are defined by a 500 cow herd with 20 bulls and 6 horses as described in the Livestock Enterprise Budgets. It is assumed that a larger or smaller herd on the allotments would be configured proportionately. The cows have a useful life of 5 years. The cows experience a 17 percent cull rate and have a 2 percent death loss. The bulls are replaced every two years. The calf crop is 90 percent with 115 heifers selected for replacement of the cows. The replacement heifers are assumed to experience a 17 percent cull rate. In this model the death loss is treated as a reduction in the weight of the animals sold. The herd configuration is presented in the following table. The herd would be expanded proportionately in the analysis. The quantity per cow provides the proportion of each animal type per unit cow (Table A-1).

Table A-1

Herd Configuration

	<i>Number in Herd</i>	<i>Quantity Per Cow</i>
Cows	500	1
Cull Cows	85	0.17
Death Loss	10	0.02
Total Cow Loss	95	
Calves		0.9
Replacement Heifers		
Weaned	115	0.23
Heifers		
Culled	20	0.04
Net Replacement		0.19
Heifer Calves Sold	110	0.22
Steer Calves	225	0.45
Total Calves Born	450	
Bulls	20	0.04
Replacement	10	.02
Horses	6	0.012

Note: Death Loss is accounted for by reduced weights

The prices assumed for the cattle and calves sold and their average weight and value are found in Table A-2:

Table A-2

Cattle-Calf Product Price Assumptions

	<u>Product Prices</u>	<u>Average Weight (cwt.)</u>	<u>Value Ave. Animal</u>
Steer Calf	\$92.61 cwt.	4.75	\$440
Heifer Calf	\$87.73 cwt.	4.25	\$373
Aged Bull	\$59.46 cwt.	16	\$951
Cull Cow	\$51.66 cwt.	10.5	\$542
Cull Replacement Heifer	\$63.36 cwt.	7.5	\$475

These prices are based on the those used in the 1990-91 Livestock Enterprise Budgets adjusted for beef cattle price changes.

The amount of feed per day for the lives stock is presented in Table A-3.

Table A-3

Cattle-Calf Feed Requirements

<u>Animal</u>	<u>Alfalfa/Grass Hay (Pounds Per day)</u>	<u>Feed Barley (Pounds Per day)</u>
Replacement Heifer	13	3
Cow	25	0
Bull	28	0
Horse	20	0

The 1990-91 Livestock Enterprise Budgets identified the many cost components for their cattle and calf operation. The costs presented in Table A-4 were adjusted to 1992 levels by the Producers Price Index for 1992.

The cattle and calf operational assumptions, adapted from the 1990-91 Livestock Enterprise Budgets, identify the quantities of inputs per unit. They are assumed to apply to the pro forma analysis for each allotment. The costs are applied to the quantities of units to yield an estimate of the net operating income for operation in the allotment.

Table A-4

Cattle-Calf Operation Unit Costs

<u>Item</u>	<u>Costs</u>
Alfalfa	\$71.30 Ton
Barley	\$4.72 Cwt.
BLM Grazing Fees	\$1.99 AUM
State Grazing Fee	\$4.99 AUM
Private Grazing	\$10.18 AUM
Crop Aftermath	\$6.03 AUM
Salt	\$0.05 lb.
Marketing	4.00 % Percent
Vet Medicine	\$10.79 Head
Machinery	
<u>Tractor/Loader</u>	
Fuel	\$23.67 Hour
Repair	\$9.40 Hour
Lube	\$3.60 Hour
<u>Equipment</u>	
Fuel	\$0.00 Hour
Repair	\$6.47 Unit
Lube	\$0.00 Hour
<u>Machinery</u>	
Fuel	\$6.22 Hour
Repair	\$5.58 Hour
Lube	\$0.93 Hour
Labor	\$6.14 Hour

For each operation on the allotments, a number of cattle and horses permitted on the allotment for each part of each month is displayed in Table A-5. The operations were numbered to facilitate identification of each. To analyze the effect of lost forage, the herd size was reduced proportionate to the reduced amount of forage.

The operational parameters for each of the operations are presented in Tables A-6 through A-12. It should be remembered that these operational parameters are presented for the hypothetical operation. The actual practices of each operator depend on their own specific operational requirements and management practices, and may depend on the extent of their land holdings and other cattle operations as well as their specific financial situation.

An underlying assumption to these analyses is that the cattle are on feed when not on the public grazing lands. Operators may, in fact, have available other public grazing lands for use when not on the allotments of concern.

TABLE A-5

LAND USES

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Holder	Preference AUMs	Total Acres	Livestock Numbers		December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
					Type	Min	Max											
1137	West Saylor Creek		6,561	72,551	500 Cattle	3,000	7,000	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half
					7,000 Sheep	3,000	3,000	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half
1059	Flat Top	N/A	3,048	35,445	500 Cattle													
		N/A	200		300 Cattle	300	300	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half
		Total	3,248		500 Cattle	300	300	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half
803	Big Springs	Black	4,183	192,551	815 Cattle	315	815	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half
		Black	224		40 Horses													
		Nahas	3,021		547 Cattle													
		Black/Nahas	7,204		1,362 Cattle	315	815	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half
			224		40 Horses													
		Total	7,428															
		Black/Nahas																
		Owen	10,514		1,607 Cattle		1,607	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half
			110		20 Horses		20	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half
		Total	17,718		2,969 Cattle		815	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half
			334		60 Horses		0	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half
			18,052															
N/A	Garat	N/A	16,574	207,219	2,504 Cattle		2,504	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half	2 Half	1 Half

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR BIG SPRINGS NORTH SECTION OPTION 1

[illegible]

Operating Inputs Per Units	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Alfalfa For Cows	0.39	0.35	0.39	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.39	0.39	0.20	0.38	0.39	3.43
Alfalfa For Others	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.60	0.60
Barley	0.21	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.21	0.21	0.11	0.00	0.21	1.68
BLM Grazing	0.00	0.00	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	0.52	0.00	0.00	8.08
State Grazing	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.31
Crop Aftermath	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	0.00	1.22
Salt	1.76	1.76	1.76	0.00	0.00	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	17.60
Marketing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Vet medicine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00

Machines Hours Per Unit	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Tractor/Loader													
Tractor	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04		0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.45
Loader	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02		0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.25
Total Tractor/Loader	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07		0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.70

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

TABLE A-7

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR BIG SPRINGS NORTH AND SOUTH SECTION OPTION 1

Days of Operation	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Operating Days	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
Days on Range	0	0	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	15	0	0	229
Days on Alfalfa Feed	31	28	31	30	0	0	15	31	31	16	30	31	274
Days Replacement Heifers on Barley	31	28	31	30	0	0	15	31	31	16	30	31	274
Days on Crop Aftermath	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30

Operating Inputs Per Units	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Alfalfa For Cows	0.39	0.35	0.39	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.39	0.39	0.20	0.38	0.39	3.43
Alfalfa For Others	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.60
Barley	0.21	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.21	0.21	0.11	0.00	0.21	1.68
BLM Grazing	0.00	0.00	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	0.52	0.00	0.00	8.08
State Grazing	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.31
Crop Aftermath	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	0.00	1.22
Salt	1.76	1.76	1.76	0.00	0.00	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	17.60
Marketing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Vet medicine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00

[illegible][illegible]

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR BIG SPRINGS NORTH AND SOUTH SECTION OPTION 2

[illegible]

TABLE A-10

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR GARAT OPERATION

Days of Operation	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Operating Days	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
Days on Range	0	0	15	30	31	30	31	31	15	0	0	0	183
Days on Alfalfa Feed	31	28	16	0	0	0	0	0	15	31	30	31	182
Days Replacement Heifers on Barley	31	28	16	0	0	0	0	0	15	31	30	30	181
Days on Crop Aftermath	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	30

Operating Inputs Per Units	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Alfalfa For Cows	0.39	0.35	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.39	0.38	0.39	2.28
Alfalfa For Others	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.39
Barley	0.21	0.19	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.21	0.00	0.21	1.05
BLM Grazing	0.00	0.00	0.59	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.28
State Grazing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Crop Aftermath	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.18	0.00	0.00	1.18
Salt	1.76	1.76	1.76	0.00	0.00	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	17.60
Marketing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Vet medicine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00

Machines Hours Per Unit	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Tractor/Loader													
Tractor	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.31
Loader	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.17
Total Tractor/Loader	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.49
Trucks													
Pickup	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	1.02
Truck 2T	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.32
Truck 2T 4x4	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.32
Truck 2T	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.50
Truck 2T	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.32
Total Trucks	0.16	0.47	0.16	0.22	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	2.49
Total Hours	0.23	0.54	0.23	0.22	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	2.98

Labor Hours Per Unit	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Livestock Labor	0.93	0.84	1.49	1.44	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.19	0.16	0.12	5.59
Equipment	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.63
Machinery	0.23	0.54	0.23	0.22	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	2.98

TABLE A-11

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR WEST SAYLOR CATTLE OPERATION

Unit Location	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Total Units	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	0
Units on Range	0	0	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	0
Units on Feed	410	410	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Days of Operation	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Operating Days	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
Days on Range	15	0	16	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	306
Days on Feed	31	28	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
Cows	31	28	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
Bulls	31	28	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
Replacement Heifers	31	28	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
Days on Other Food/Nutrients	0	14	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
Crop Aftermath	31	28	30	30	30	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	363
Salt	31	28	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	89
Protein Supplements	31	28	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	89

Operating Inputs	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Alfalfa For Cows	0.39	0.35	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.93
Alfalfa For Others	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16
Barley	0.21	0.19	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51
Protein Supplement	0.36	0.32	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	1.02
BLM Grazing	0.50	0.00	0.54	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	12.20
Crop Aftermath	0.00	0.52	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56
Salt	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	21.12
Marketing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Vet medicine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00

Machine Operations	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Tractor/Loader	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.22
Tractor	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.12
Loader	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.35
Total Tractor/Loader	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	1.02
Trucks	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.30
Pickup	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.30
Truck 2T	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.59
Truck 2T	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
4x4	0.16	0.47	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.20	2.32
Total Trucks	0.23	0.54	0.23	0.23	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.27	2.67

TABLE A-12

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR FLAT TOP OPERATION

Days of Operation	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Operating Days	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
Days on Range	15	0	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	321
Days on Feed													
Cows	31	28	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121
Bulls	31	28	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121
Replacement Heifers	31	28	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120
Days on Other Food/Nutrients													
Crop Aftermath	0	28	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
Salt	15	28	30	30	30	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	347
Protein Supplements	31	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90

Operating Inputs	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Alfalfa For Cows	0.39	0.35	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	1.51
Alfalfa For Others	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.26
Barley	0.21	0.19	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.83
Protein Supplement	0.36	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	1.04
BLM Grazing	0.50	0.00	1.05	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	12.71
Crop Aftermath	0.00	1.04	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.08
Salt	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	21.12
Marketing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Vet medicine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00

Machine Operations	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Tractor/Loader													
Tractor	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.22
Loader	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.12
Total Tractor/Loader	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.35
Trucks													
Pickup	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	1.02
Truck 2T	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.30
Truck 2T 4x4	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.30
Truck 2T	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.59
Total Trucks	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
	0.16	0.47	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.20	2.32
Total Hours	0.23	0.54	0.23	0.23	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.27	2.67

Sheep and Lamb Operations

The sheep, lamb and wool operation assumptions are adapted from 1990-91 Livestock Enterprise Budgets MS 110-18. The livestock assumptions are defined by a 1000 ewe and 30 ram flock. The analysis assumes that the herd configuration and per unit quantities of inputs will be directly proportionate to the herd size. Three horses and three dogs are used in the operation. Ewes have a useful life of 5 years and experience a 15 percent cull rate and a 5 percent death loss. The replacements for the ewes are purchased. The purchased ewes experience an 8 percent cull and death rate. Rams are purchased and are assumed to have a 15 percent cull rate and a 10 percent death rate. The weaned lamb crop is assumed at 120 percent with an 8 percent lamb death rate on the range. Table A-13 illustrates the livestock configuration. The flock is expanded or contracted proportionately for the purposes of this analysis. The quantity per ewe provides the fraction of each live stock per unit ewe.

Table A-13
Flock Configuration

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Quantity Per Ewe</u>
Ewes	1000	1.0000
Cull Ewes	150	0.1500
Death Loss	50	0.0500
Total Ewe Loss	200	
Replacement Cull Ewes	16	0.0160
Lambs		0.0000
Feeder Lambs	1080	1.0800
Fat Lambs	120	0.1200
Death Loss	96	0.0960
Total Lambs Born	1200	1.2000
Rams	30	0.0300
Culls	4.5	0.0045
Death Loss	3	0.0030
Dogs	3	0.0030
Horses	3	0.0030

The prices assumed for the sheep, lambs and wool along with their average weight and value as assumed are presented in Table A-14.

These prices were adjusted from the 1990-91 Livestock Enterprise Budgets.

The amount of feed per day for the livestock is assumed in Table A-15.

Table A-14

Price Assumption Sheep Operation

	<u>Product Prices</u>	<u>Average Weight (cwt.)</u>	<u>Value Ave. Animal</u>
Feeder Lambs	0.55 lb.	120.00	\$65.51
Fat Lambs	0.58 lb.	120.00	\$69.02
Cull Ewes	0.17 lb.	140.00	\$23.20
Cull Rams	0.15 lb.	225.00	\$32.90
Cull Replacement Ewe	0.55 lb.	130.00	\$70.97
Wool - Ewe	0.63 head	10.00	\$6.34
Wool - Ram	0.63 head	11.00	\$6.97
Wool Incentive	0.96 head	10.33	\$9.87
Unshorn Lamb	0.04 cwt.	150.00	\$5.85

Table A-15

Sheep Feed Requirements

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Dog Food Pounds/day</u>	<u>Corn Pounds/day</u>	<u>Alfalfa/ Grass Hay Pounds/day</u>	<u>Beet Pulp Pounds/day</u>	<u>Salt & Minerals Pounds/day</u>
Ewes			1.5	1.39	2.2
Ewes - Lambing		1.74	6.0	0.00	2.2
Dog	2.00		0.0	0.00	
Ram			0.0	0.00	
Horse			20.0	0.00	

The 1990-91 Livestock Enterprise Budgets identified the many cost components for a sheep and lamb operation. The costs presented in Table A-16 were adjusted to 1992 levels by the Producers Price Index for 1992.

The sheep and lamb operational assumptions as adapted from the 1990-91 Livestock Enterprise Budgets and the quantities per unit are assumed to apply to the per forma analysis. The costs were applied to the quantities of units to yield and estimate of the net operating income for operation in the allotment. The operational parameters are displayed in Table A-17.

Table A-16

Sheep Unit Operations

<u>Item</u>	<u>Costs</u>
Alfalfa	\$71.30 Ton
Beet Pulp	\$5.48 Cwt.
Corn	\$4.94 Cwt.
BLM Grazing Fees	\$1.92 AUM
Private Forage	\$10.18 AUM
Crop Aftermath	\$0.03 Days
Salt & Minerals	\$0.08 lb.
Hauling	\$3.22 Head
Marketing - Lambs	\$3.29 Head
Marketing - Culls	\$2.44 Head
Vet Medicine	\$1.10 Head
Shearing - Ewe	\$2.19 Head
Shearing - Rams	\$4.39 Head
Dues & Assessments	\$2.17 Head
Western Range Association	\$1.78 Head
Camp Supplies	\$3.29 Head
Dog Food	\$0.20 lb.
Machinery	
<u>Tractor/Loader</u>	\$0.00
Fuel	\$1.42 Hour
Repair	\$0.78 Hour
Lube	\$0.26 Hour
<u>Equipment</u>	
Fuel	\$0.00 Hour
Repair	\$1.59 Unit
Lube	\$0.00 Hour
<u>Machinery</u>	
Fuel	\$7.40 Hour
Repair	\$5.93 Hour
Lube	\$1.10 Hour
Labor	\$6.14 Hour

Impacts on Net Income Before Taxes

The pro forma analysis is used to estimate the net income before taxes. The specific debt structure of an operation will affect the amount of interest that offsets tax liabilities. Federal and state taxes will be affected by the overall organizational structure and potential for setting losses generated elsewhere within an owning entity. The tax liabilities were, therefore, excluded from pro forma net income estimates. Depreciation was considered in the analysis in that the depreciation represents replacement costs of the animals which can be significant.

TABLE A-17

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR THE WEST SAYLOR SHEEP OPERATION

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Operating Days	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
Days on Range - Ewes	0	0	31	30	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Days on Range - Rams	0	0	31	30	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Days on Range - Lambs	0	0	15	30	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Days on Feed - Ewes	31	28	31	0	15	30	31	31	30	31	30	0	288
Days on Feed - Lambing	0	7	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Days on Crop Aftermath - Ewes	31	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	31	15	0	120
Days on Crop Aftermath - Late Lambs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	31	15	0	76

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Operating Inputs													
Alfalfa For Ewes	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.30
Alfalfa For Others	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
Beet Pulp Pellets - Ewe	0.43	0.39	0.43	0.00	0.21	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.00	4.00
Corn - Ewe - Lambing	0.00	0.12	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49
Salt & Minerals	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	8.04
BLM & F3 - Ewe	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.90
BLM & F3 - Rams	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.80
Crop Aftermath - Ewe	37.70	30.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.10
Crop Aftermath - Lamb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.60	3.72	1.80	0.00	9.12
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Vet Medicine	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Shearing - Ewe	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Shearing - Ram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Marketing - Lamb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.00	0.11	0.00	1.00
Marketing - Culls	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Dues and Assessments	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	1.00
Western Range Association	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.00
Canip Supplies	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.00
Dog Food	62.00	56.00	62.00	60.00	62.00	60.00	62.00	62.00	60.00	62.00	60.00	62.00	730.00

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Machine Operations													
Tractor	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08
Trucks													
4x4	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.28
Truck 2T	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.13
Total Trucks	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.42
Total Hours	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.50

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Labor Hours													
Livestock Labor	0.19	0.35	0.35	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	2.6
Machinery	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.50

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Unit Location													
Total Units	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	3000	3000
Units on Range	0	0	7000	7000	7000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3000
Units on Feed	7000	7000	0	0	0	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000

The first assumption of the analysis is that the loss of forage is a constraint on the operation. In the first case, the size of the herd is reduced so that the amount of available forage then just meets their requirements. In the second case, it is assumed that the lost forage is replaced with more costly private forage. In most cases, the substitution of the higher cost forage reduces the impact compared to the reduction in herd size. The substitute forage costs were assumed at \$10.18, the cost of private grazing land.

This pro forma analysis does not consider the return on investment. A positive net income by itself does not indicate that the returns are sufficient compared to alternatives or the risk. By not considering taxes liabilities the results may overstate any impact from the reduction in available forage. The pro forma net incomes for each operation are presented in Tables A-18 through A-25.

TABLE A-18

PROFORMA NET INCOME FOR BIG SPRINGS NORTH SECTION OPTION 1

	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Lost Acreage</i>	<i>Replaced Forage</i>
Herd Size	1213	1092	1,213
Income			
Steer Calves	240,106	216,155	240,106
Heifer Calves	99,501	89,576	99,501
Aged Bulls	23,081	20,779	23,081
Cull Cows	111,863	100,705	111,863
Cull Replacement Heifers	23,057	20,757	23,057
Total Income	497,609	447,971	497,609
Operating Costs			
General & Administrative	9,376	8,441	9,376
Feed & Supplements			
Alfalfa Hay For Cows	176,501	158,894	176,501
Alfalfa Hay For Others	30,711	27,648	30,711
Barley	5,608	5,048	5,608
BLM Grazing	15,122	13,613	13,613
State Grazing	1,458	1,313	1,313
Other Grazing	0	0	3,570
Crop Aftermath	6,325	5,694	6,325
Salt	1,171	1,054	1,171
Total Feed & Supplements	236,895	213,264	238,811
Marketing	19,904	17,919	19,904
Veterinary Medicine	13,092	11,786	13,092
Machinery & Equipment			
Tractors	3,113	2,803	3,113
Equipment	7,850	7,067	7,850
Machinery	38,517	34,675	38,517
Total Machinery & Equipment	49,481	44,545	49,481
Labor			
Tractor/Machinery	23,792	21,418	23,792
Equipment	4,709	4,239	4,709
Livestock	41,649	37,495	41,649
Total Labor	70,150	63,152	70,150
Total Operating Costs	398,898	359,107	400,814
Net Operating Income	98,711	88,864	96,795
Depreciation			
Horses	291	262	291
Beef Bull	12,130	10,920	12,130
Other Equipment	14,034	12,634	14,034
Tractor, Machine Other Equip.	27,014	24,319	27,014
Total Depreciation	53,469	48,135	53,469
Net Income Before Taxes	45,242	40,729	43,326
Change in Net Operating Income		(9,847)	(1,916)

TABLE A-19

**PROFORMA NET INCOME FOR BIG SPRINGS NORTH
AND SOUTH SECTION OPTION 1**

	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Lost Agerage</i>	<i>Replaced Forage</i>
Herd Size	1213	1043	1,213
Income			
Steer Calves	240,106	206,456	240,106
Heifer Calves	99,501	85,556	99,501
Aged Bulls	23,081	19,846	23,081
Cull Cows	111,863	96,186	111,863
Cull Replacement Heifers	23,057	19,826	23,057
Total Income	497,609	427,870	497,609
Operating Costs			
General & Adminsitratve	9,376	8,062	9,376
Feed & Supplements			
Alfalfa Hay For Cows	176,501	151,764	176,501
Alfalfa Hay For Others	30,711	26,407	30,711
Barley	5,608	4,822	5,608
BLM Grazing	15,122	13,002	13,002
State Grazing	1,458	1,254	1,254
Other Grazing	0	0	5,015
Crop Aftermath	6,325	5,439	6,325
Salt	1,171	1,007	1,171
Total Feed & Supplements	236,895	203,695	239,587
Marketing	19,904	17,115	19,904
Veterinary Medicine	13,092	11,257	13,092
Machinery & Equipment			
Tractors	3,113	2,677	3,113
Equipment	7,850	6,750	7,850
Machinery	38,517	33,119	38,517
Total Machinery & Equipment	49,481	42,546	49,481
Labor			
Tractor/Machinery	23,792	20,457	23,792
Equipment	4,709	4,049	4,709
Livestock	41,649	35,812	41,649
Total Labor	70,150	60,318	70,150
Total Operating Costs	398,898	342,993	401,590
Net Operating Income	98,711	84,877	96,019
Depreciation			
Horses	291	250	291
Beef Bull	12,130	10,430	12,130
Other Equipment	14,034	12,068	14,034
Tractor, Machine Other Equip.	27,014	23,228	27,014
Total Depreciation	53,469	45,975	53,469
Net Income Before Taxes	45,242	38,901	42,550
Change in Net Operating Income		(13,834)	(2,692)

TABLE A-20

PROFORMA NET INCOME FOR BIG SPRINGS NORTH SECTION OPTION 2

	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Lost Acreage</i>	<i>Replaced Forage</i>
Herd Size	1213	1109	1,213
Income			
Steer Calves	240,106	219,520	240,106
Heifer Calves	99,501	90,970	99,501
Aged Bulls	23,081	21,102	23,081
Cull Cows	111,863	102,272	111,863
Cull Replacement Heifers	23,057	21,080	23,057
Total Income	497,609	454,945	497,609
Operating Costs			
General & Adminisitrative	9,376	8,573	9,376
Feed & Supplements			
Alfalfa Hay For Cows	176,501	161,368	176,501
Alfalfa Hay For Others	30,711	28,078	30,711
Barley	5,608	5,127	5,608
BLM Grazing	15,122	13,825	13,825
State Grazing	1,458	1,333	1,333
Other Grazing	0	0	3,068
Crop Aftermath	6,325	5,783	6,325
Salt	1,171	1,070	1,171
Total Feed & Supplements	236,895	216,584	238,542
Marketing	19,904	18,198	19,904
Veterinary Medicine	13,092	11,969	13,092
Machinery & Equipment			
Tractors	3,113	2,846	3,113
Equipment	7,850	7,177	7,850
Machinery	38,517	35,215	38,517
Total Machinery & Equipment	49,481	45,238	49,481
Labor			
Tractor/Machinery	23,792	21,752	23,792
Equipment	4,709	4,305	4,709
Livestock	41,649	38,078	41,649
Total Labor	70,150	64,135	70,150
Total Operating Costs	398,898	364,698	400,545
Net Operating Income	98,711	90,248	97,064
Depreciation			
Horses	291	266	291
Beef Bull	12,130	11,090	12,130
Other Equipment	14,034	12,831	14,034
Tractor, Machine Other Equip.	27,014	24,697	27,014
Total Depreciation	53,469	48,885	53,469
Net Income Before Taxes	45,242	41,363	43,595
Change in Net Operating Income		(8,463)	(1,647)

TABLE A-21

**PROFORMA NET INCOME FOR BIG SPRINGS NORTH
AND SOUTH SECTION OPTION 2**

	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Lost Acreage</i>	<i>Replaced Forage</i>
Herd Size	1,213	1,098	1,213
Income			
Steer Calves	240,106	217,343	240,106
Heifer Calves	99,501	90,068	99,501
Aged Bulls	23,081	20,893	23,081
Cull Cows	111,863	101,258	111,863
Cull Replacement Heifers	23,057	20,871	23,057
Total Income	497,609	450,433	497,609
Operating Costs			
General & Administrative	9,376	8,488	9,376
Feed & Supplements			
Alfalfa Hay For Cows	176,501	159,767	176,501
Alfalfa Hay For Others	30,711	27,800	30,711
Barley	5,608	5,076	5,608
BLM Grazing	15,122	13,688	13,688
State Grazing	1,458	1,320	1,320
Other Grazing	0	0	3,393
Crop Aftermath	6,325	5,725	6,325
Salt	1,171	1,060	1,171
Total Feed & Supplements	236,895	214,436	238,716
Marketing	19,904	18,017	19,904
Veterinary Medicine	13,092	11,851	13,092
Machinery & Equipment			
Tractors	3,113	2,818	3,113
Equipment	7,850	7,106	7,850
Machinery	38,517	34,866	38,517
Total Machinery & Equipment	49,481	44,790	49,481
Labor			
Tractor/Machinery	23,792	21,536	23,792
Equipment	4,709	4,262	4,709
Livestock	41,649	37,701	41,649
Total Labor	70,150	63,499	70,150
Total Operating Costs	398,898	361,080	400,719
Net Operating Income	98,711	89,352	96,890
Depreciation			
Horses	291	264	291
Beef Bull	12,130	10,980	12,130
Other Equipment	14,034	12,704	14,034
Tractor, Machine Other Equip.	27,014	24,452	27,014
Total Depreciation	53,469	48,400	53,469
Net Income Before Taxes	45,242	40,953	43,421
Change in Net Income Before Taxes		(4,289)	(1,821)

TABLE A-22

PROFORMA NET INCOME FOR GARAT OPERATION

	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Lost Acreage</i>	<i>Replaced Forage</i>
Herd Size	2,052	2,008	2,052
Income			
Steer Calves	406,182	397,436	406,182
Heifer Calves	168,323	164,699	168,323
Aged Bulls	39,045	38,205	39,045
Cull Cows	189,236	185,162	189,236
Cull Replacement Heifers	39,005	38,166	39,005
Total Income	841,792	823,667	841,792
Operating Costs			
General & Adminisitrative	15,862	15,520	15,862
Feed & Supplements			
Alfalfa Hay For Cows	332,828	325,662	332,828
Alfalfa Hay For Others	57,693	56,451	57,693
Barley	10,150	9,932	10,150
BLM Grazing	29,740	29,100	29,100
State Grazing	174	170	170
Other Grzazing	0	0	3,295
Crop Aftermath	14,639	14,324	14,639
Salt	1,981	1,938	1,981
Total Feed & Supplements	447,206	437,577	449,857
Marketing	33,672	32,947	33,672
Veterinary Medicine	22,147	21,670	22,147
Machinery & Equipment			
Tractors	5,267	5,153	5,267
Equipment	13,279	12,993	13,279
Machinery	65,159	63,756	65,159
Total Machinery & Equipment	83,705	81,903	83,705
Labor			
Tractor/Machinery	37,602	36,792	37,602
Equipment	7,966	7,794	7,966
Livestock	70,457	68,940	70,457
Total Labor	116,025	113,526	116,025
Total Operating Costs	718,617	703,143	721,267
Net Operating Income	123,176	120,523	120,525
Depreciation			
Horses	492	482	492
Beef Bull	20,520	20,078	20,520
Other Equipment	23,742	23,230	23,742
Tractor, Machine Other Equip.	45,698	44,714	45,698
Total Depreciation	90,452	88,505	90,452
Net Income Before Taxes	32,723	32,019	30,073
Change in Net Operating Income		(2,652)	(2,651)

TABLE A-23

PROFORMA NET INCOME FOR WEST SAYLOR OPERATION

	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Lost Acreage</i>	<i>Replaced Forage</i>
Herd Size	410	348	410
Income			
Steer Calves	74,462	63,158	74,462
Heifer Calves	30,836	26,155	30,836
Aged Bulls	8,000	6,786	8,000
Cull Cows	36,926	31,321	36,926
Cull Replacement Heifers	7,672	6,507	7,672
Total Income	157,897	133,927	157,897
Operating Costs			
General & Administrative	2,598	2,204	2,598
Feed & Supplements			
Alfalfa Hay For Cows	19,645	16,662	19,645
Alfalfa Hay For Others	3,418	2,899	3,418
Barley	717	608	717
Protein Supplement	2,085	1,769	2,085
BLM Grazing	8,395	7,120	7,120
Other Grazing	0	0	7,413
Crop Aftermath	1,171	993	1,171
Salt	433	367	433
Total Feed & Supplements	35,864	30,420	42,003
Marketing	6,316	5,357	6,316
Veterinary Medicine	4,033	3,421	4,033
Machinery & Equipment			
Tractors	372	315	372
Equipment	11,590	9,830	11,590
Machinery	649	551	649
Total Machinery & Equipment	12,611	10,696	12,611
Labor			
Tractor/Machinery	6,136	5,205	6,136
Equipment	1,450	1,230	1,450
Livestock	12,830	10,882	12,830
Total Labor	20,416	17,317	20,416
Total Operating Costs	81,838	69,414	87,976
Net Operating Income	76,059	64,513	69,920
Depreciation			
Horses	98	83	98
Beef Bull	4,098	3,476	4,098
Other Equipment	4,783	4,057	4,783
Tractor, Machine Other Equip.	8,660	7,345	8,660
Total Depreciation	17,639	14,962	17,639
Net Income Before Taxes	58,420	49,551	52,281
Change in Net Income Before Taxes		(\$11,546)	(\$6,139)

TABLE A-24

PROFORMA NET INCOME FOR FLAT TOP OPERATION

	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Lost Acreage</i>	<i>Replaced Forage</i>
Herd Size	410	365	410
Income			
Steer Calves	74,462	66,234	74,462
Heifer Calves	30,836	27,429	30,836
Aged Bulls	8,000	7,116	8,000
Cull Cows	36,926	32,846	36,926
Cull Replacement Heifers	7,672	6,824	7,672
Total Income	157,897	140,449	157,897
Operating Costs			
General & Administrative	2,598	2,311	2,598
Feed & Supplements			
Alfalfa Hay For Cows	21,711	19,312	21,711
Alfalfa Hay For Others	3,762	3,346	3,762
Barley	788	701	788
Protein Supplement	1,866	1,660	1,866
BLM Grazing	8,318	7,399	7,399
Other Grazing	0	0	5,347
Crop Aftermath	3,282	2,919	3,282
Salt	433	385	433
Total Feed & Supplements	40,160	35,722	44,588
Marketing	6,316	5,618	6,316
Veterinary Medicine	4,033	3,587	4,033
Machinery & Equipment			
Tractors	372	330	372
Equipment	11,590	10,309	11,590
Machinery	649	577	649
Total Machinery & Equipment	12,611	11,217	12,611
Labor			
Tractor/Machinery	6,136	5,458	6,136
Equipment	1,450	1,290	1,450
Livestock	12,830	11,412	12,830
Total Labor	20,416	18,160	20,416
Total Operating Costs	86,134	76,616	90,562
Net Operating Income	71,763	63,833	67,335
Depreciation			
Horses	98	87	98
Beef Bull	4,098	3,645	4,098
Other Equipment	4,783	4,254	4,783
Tractor, Machine Other Equip.	8,660	7,703	8,660
Total Depreciation	17,639	15,690	17,639
Net Income Before Taxes	54,123	48,143	49,695
Change in Net Income Before Taxes		(\$7,930)	(\$4,428)

TABLE A-25

PROFORMA NET INCOME FOR WEST SAYLOR SHEEP OPERATION

	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Lost Acreage</i>	<i>Replaced Forage</i>
Head of Sheep	7,000	6,226	7,000
Income			
Feeder Lambs	495,227	440,504	495,227
Fat Lambs	57,973	51,567	57,973
Cull Ewes	24,360	21,668	24,360
Cull Rams	1,036	922	1,036
Cull Replacement Ewes	7,948	7,070	7,948
Wool - Ewe	44,353	39,452	44,353
Wool - Rams	1,464	1,302	1,464
Wool Incentive	69,078	61,444	69,078
Unshorn Lambs	40,941	36,417	40,941
Total Income	742,380	660,346	742,380
Operating Costs			
General & Administrative	11,140	10,149	11,410
Feed & Supplements			
Alfalfa Hay For Ewe	101,061	89,894	101,061
Alfalfa Hay For Others	15,227	13,544	15,227
Beef Pulp Pellets	129,109	114,842	129,109
Corn - Ewe	4,201	3,737	4,201
Salt & Minerals	4,115	3,661	4,115
BLM & Fs Ewe	7,870	7,000	11,612
BLM & Fs - Rams	1,152	1,024	1,699
Crop Aftermath - Ewe	15,686	13,953	15,686
Crop Aftermath - Lamb	2,101	1,869	2,101
Hauling	22,573	20,079	22,573
Veterinary Medicine	7,678	6,830	7,678
Shearing - Ewe	15,356	13,659	15,356
Shearing - Ram	921	820	921
Dues and Assessments	15,202	13,522	15,202
Western Range Association	12,438	11,064	12,438
Camp Supplies	21,937	19,513	21,937
Dog Food	1,303	1,159	1,303
Total Feed & Supplements	377,930	336,170	382,219
Marketing			
Marketing - Lamb	23,034	20,489	23,034
Marketing - Culls	17,112	15,221	17,112
Total Marketing	40,146	35,710	40,146
Veterinary Medicine	7,678	6,830	7,678
Machinery & Equipment			
Tractors	372	330	372
Equipment	11,590	10,308	11,590
Machinery	649	577	649
Total Machinery & Equipment	12,611	11,216	12,611
Labor			
Tractor/Machinery	6,136	5,458	6,136
Equipment	1,450	1,290	1,450
Livestock	12,830	11,411	12,830
Total Labor	20,416	18,159	20,416
Total Operating Costs	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Net Operating Income	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Depreciation			
Ewes	1,680	1,494	1,680
Rams	70,000	62,260	70,000
Cull Replacements			
Horses			
Dogs			
Other Equipment	81,690	72,657	81,690
Tractor, Machine Other Equip.	147,910	131,555	147,910
Total Depreciation	301,280	267,967	301,280
Net Income Before Taxes	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Change in Net Income Before Taxes		#VALUE!	#VALUE!

TABLE 1
 FOR SELECTED LAND COVERS

Station	Time	Action	Final Position	Altitude
STATION 1 - 100000				
101	10	10	10100	10000
102	20	20	10200	20000
103	30	30	10300	30000
104	40	40	10400	40000
105	50	50	10500	50000
106	60	60	10600	60000
107	70	70	10700	70000
108	80	80	10800	80000
109	90	90	10900	90000
110	100	100	11000	100000
111	110	110	11100	110000
112	120	120	11200	120000
113	130	130	11300	130000
114	140	140	11400	140000
115	150	150	11500	150000
116	160	160	11600	160000
117	170	170	11700	170000
118	180	180	11800	180000
119	190	190	11900	190000
120	200	200	12000	200000
121	210	210	12100	210000
122	220	220	12200	220000
123	230	230	12300	230000
124	240	240	12400	240000
125	250	250	12500	250000
126	260	260	12600	260000
127	270	270	12700	270000
128	280	280	12800	280000
129	290	290	12900	290000
130	300	300	13000	300000
131	310	310	13100	310000
132	320	320	13200	320000
133	330	330	13300	330000
134	340	340	13400	340000
135	350	350	13500	350000
136	360	360	13600	360000
137	370	370	13700	370000
138	380	380	13800	380000
139	390	390	13900	390000
140	400	400	14000	400000
141	410	410	14100	410000
142	420	420	14200	420000
143	430	430	14300	430000
144	440	440	14400	440000
145	450	450	14500	450000
146	460	460	14600	460000
147	470	470	14700	470000
148	480	480	14800	480000
149	490	490	14900	490000
150	500	500	15000	500000

APPENDIX B

TABLE B-1
ITR SELECTED LANDS (OPTION 1)

<i>Township</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Legal Description</i>	<i>Acres</i>
NORTH ITR OPTION 1				
10S	2W	30	SW1/4	160.00
10S	2W	31	W1/2	320.00
10S	2W	34	SE1/4	160.00
10S	2W	35	SE1/4, E1/2 SW1/4, NW1/4 SW1/4	280.00
10S	3W	25	E1/2 SE1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4	120.00
10S	3W	35	E1/2	320.00
11S	1W	6	Lots 1-7, SE1/4 NW1/4, S1/2 NE1/4, E1/2 SW1/4, SE1/4	634.71
11S	1W	7	Lots 1-4, E1/2, E1/2 W1/2	608.56
11S	1W	18	Lots 1-4, E1/2, E1/2 W1/2	611.48
11S	2W	1	Lots 1-4, S1/2, S1/2 N1/2	554.88
11S	2W	2	Lots 1-4, S1/2, S1/2 N1/2	553.04
11S	2W	3	Lots 1-2, SE1/4, S1/2 NE1/4	276.03
11S	2W	6	Lots 3-13	336.00
11S	2W	9	S1/2 SE1/4	80.00
11S	2W	10	NE1/4, S1/2	480.00
11S	2W	11	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	12	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	13	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	14	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	15	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	21	NE1/4, N1/2 SE1/4	240.00
11S	2W	22	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	23	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	24	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	25	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	26	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	27	N1/2 N1/2	160.00
11S	2W	35	ALL	640.00
11S	3W	1	Lots 1-4, S1/2, S1/2 N1/2	641.00
11S	3W	2	Lots 1-2, SE1/4, S1/2 NE1/4	321.13
12S	2W	1	Lots 3-4	80.84
12S	2W	2	Lots 1-4	162.28
SOUTH ITR				
14S	3W	19	Lots 3-4, E1/2 SW1/4	169.88
14S	3W	30	Lots 1-4, E1/2 W1/2	339.12
14S	3W	31	Lots 1-2, E1/2 NW1/4	169.35
14S	4W	23	S1/2	320.00
14S	4W	24	S1/2	320.00
14S	4W	25	ALL	640.00
14S	4W	26	ALL	640.00
14S	4W	35	N1/2	320.00
15S	3W	26	S1/2 N1/2, S1/2	480.00
15S	3W	27	S1/2 N1/2, S1/2	480.00
15S	3W	28	S1/2 N1/2, S1/2	480.00
15S	3W	33	ALL	640.00
15S	3W	34	ALL	640.00
15S	3W	35	ALL	640.00
16S	3W	3	N1/2	320.00
16S	3W	4	N1/2	320.00
Total				21,058.30

TABLE B-2

ITR SELECTED LANDS (OPTION 2)

<i>Township</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Legal Description</i>	<i>Acres</i>
NORTH ITR OPTION 2				
10S	3W	35	E1/2	320.00
11S	1W	6	Lots 1-7, SE1/4 NW1/4, S1/2 E1/2 SW1/4, SE1/4	634.71
11S	1W	7	Lots 1-4, E1/2, E1/2 W1/2	608.56
11S	1W	18	Lots 1-4, E1/2, E1/2 W1/2	611.48
11S	2W	1	Lots 1-4, S1/2, S1/2 N1/2	554.88
11S	2W	2	Lots 1-2, S1/2 NE1/4, SE1/4, E1/2 SW1/4	356.70
11S	2W	11	E1/2, E1/2 W1/2, SW1/4 SW1/4	520.00
11S	2W	12	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	13	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	14	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	15	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	21	NE1/4, N1/2 SE1/4	240.00
11S	2W	22	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	23	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	24	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	25	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	26	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	27	N1/2 N1/2	160.00
11S	2W	35	ALL	640.00
11S	3W	2	Lots 1-2, SE1/4, S1/2 NE1/4	321.13
12S	2W	1	Lots 3-4	80.84
12S	2W	2	Lots 1-4	162.28
SOUTH ITR				
14S	3W	19	Lots 3-4, E1/2 SW1/4	169.88
14S	3W	30	Lots 1-4, E1/2 W1/2	339.12
14S	3W	31	Lots 1-2, E1/2 NW1/4	169.35
14S	4W	23	S1/2	320.00
14S	4W	24	S1/2	320.00
14S	4W	25	ALL	640.00
14S	4W	26	ALL	640.00
14S	4W	35	N1/2	320.00
15S	3W	26	S1/2 N1/2, S1/2	480.00
15S	3W	27	S1/2 N1/2, S1/2	480.00
15S	3W	28	S1/2 N1/2, S1/2	480.00
15S	3W	33	ALL	640.00
15S	3W	34	ALL	640.00
15S	3W	35	ALL	640.00
16S	3W	3	N1/2	320.00
16S	3W	4	N1/2	320.00
Total				17,888.93

TABLE B-3
PRIVATE LAND TO BE ACQUIRED

<i>Township</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Legal Description</i>	<i>Acres</i>
9S	1W	31	SE1/4 SW1/4	40.00
9S	2W	32	NE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
9S	2W	13	S1/2, S1/2 NW1/4	520.00
9S	2W	14	W1/2, NW1/4 NE1/4, N1/2 SE1/4	400.00
9S	2W	15	E1/2 NE1/4	80.00
9S	2W	23	N1/2 NW1/4	80.00
9S	2W	28	NW1/4 SW1/4, S1/2 SW1/4	120.00
9S	2W	29	E1/2 SE1/4	80.00
9S	2W	33	NW1/4, W1/2 NE1/4, SE1/4 NE1/4, N1/2 SE1/4	360.00
9S	2W	34	NW1/4 SW1/4	40.00
10S	1W	4	E1/2 SW1/4, NW1/4 SE1/4	120.00
10S	1W	5	SW1/4 NW1/4, W1/2 SW1/4, SE1/4 SW1/4	160.00
10S	1W	6	LOTS 3, 7, SE1/4 NW1/4, E1/2 SW1/4, S1/2 NE1/4, SE1/4	436.01
10S	1W	8	E1/2 NE1/4, SW1/4 NE1/4, SE1/4 NW1/4, N1/2 SW1/4	240.00
10S	1W	9	NW1/4 LS 28 28 AC	132.00
10S	2W	2	SW1/4 NW1/4, NW1/4 SW1/4	80.00
10S	2W	3	NE1/4 SW1/4, S1/2 SW1/4, SE1/4	280.00
10S	2W	4	S1/2 NW1/4, S1/2, SE1/4 NE1/4	440.00
10S	2W	10	NE1/4 NW1/4, S1/2 NW1/4	120.00
10S	2W	10	NW1/4 NW1/4	40.00
10S	2W	27	NW1/4 SE1/4	40.00
10S	2W	33	SW1/4 NE1/4, E1/2 NE1/4 NW1/4	60.00
10S	2W	35	SW1/4 SW1/4	40.00
11S	1W	31	SW1/4 NE1/4	40.00
10S	2W	3	SW1/4 NW1/4, NW1/4 SW1/4	80.00
10S	2W	9	NW1/4 NE1/4, W1/2 NE1/4 NE1/4, NE1/4 NW1/4	100.00
10S	2W	9	S1/2 NE1/4, E1/2 SW1/4, SE1/4	320.00
10S	2W	9	E1/2 NE1/4 NE1/4	20.00
10S	2W	33	W1/2 NE1/4 NW1/4	20.00
9S	2W	32	W1/2 SW1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4, SE1/4 SW1/4	160.00
10S	2W	5	LOTS 1, 2, 3, SE1/4 NE1/4	162.61
10S	2W	21	SE1/4 NW1/4	40.00
10S	2W	29	SW1/4 SW1/4	40.00
10S	3W	1	LOT 4, SW1/4 NW1/4, NW1/4 SW1/4	120.35
10S	3W	2	SE1/4, S1/2 NE1/4, S1/2 NW1/4, N1/2 SW1/4	400.00
10S	3W	3	LOT 1, SE1/4 NE1/4, NE1/4 SE1/4	120.64
10S	3W	14	S1/2 NW1/4, SW1/4	240.00
10S	3W	15	SE1/4 NE1/4, E1/2 SE1/4	120.00
10S	3W	22	E1/2 NE1/4	80.00
10S	3W	23	NW1/4	160.00
10S	3W	25	SW1/4, SW1/4 NE1/4, NW1/4 SE1/4	240.00
10S	3W	26	S1/2 SE1/4	80.00
11S	2W	5	NE1/4 SE1/4	40.00
11S	2W	18	LOTS 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11	194.30
11S	2W	19	LOTS 3, 4, 5	77.00
11S	3W	13	E1/2 NE1/4, E1/2 SE1/4	160.00
11S	3W	24	SE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
11S	3W	25	SE1/4 SW1/4	40.00
TOTAL				7,042.91

TABLE B-4

CTR SELECTED LANDS (OPTION 1)

<i>Township</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Legal Description</i>	<i>Acres</i>
10S	2W	30	SW1/4	160.00
10S	2W	31	W1/2	320.00
10S	2W	34	SE1/4	160.00
10S	2W	35	SE1/4, E1/2 SW1/4, NW1/4 SW1/4	280.00
10S	3W	25	E1/2 SE1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4	120.00
10S	3W	35	E1/2	320.00
11S	1W	6	Lots 1-7, SE1/4 NW1/4, S1/2 NE1/4, E1/2 SW1/4, SE1/4	634.71
11S	1W	7	Lots 1-4, E1/2, E1/2 W1/2	608.56
11S	1W	18	Lots 1-4, E1/2, E1/2 W1/2	611.48
11S	2W	1	Lots 1-4, S1/2, S1/2 N1/2	554.88
11S	2W	2	Lots 1-4, S1/2, S1/2 N1/2	553.04
11S	2W	3	Lots 1-2, SE1/4, S1/2 NE1/4	276.03
11S	2W	6	Lots 3-13	336.00
11S	2W	9	S1/2 SE1/4	80.00
11S	2W	10	NE1/4, S1/2	480.00
11S	2W	11	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	12	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	13	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	14	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	15	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	21	NE1/4, N1/2 SE1/4	240.00
11S	2W	22	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	23	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	24	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	25	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	26	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	27	N1/2 N1/2	160.00
11S	2W	35	ALL	640.00
11S	3W	1	Lots 1-4, S1/2, S1/2 N1/2	641.00
11S	3W	2	Lots 1-2, SE1/4, S1/2 NE1/4	321.13
12S	2W	1	Lots 3-4	80.84
12S	2W	2	Lots 1-4	162.28
12S	2W	5	S1/2 SW1/4	80.00
12S	2W	6	Lots 10-11, S1/2 SE1/4, SE1/4 SW1/4	177.24
12S	2W	7	Lots 1-8, E1/2, E1/2 W1/2	708.56
12S	2W	8	W1/2	320.00
12S	2W	17	W1/2	320.00
12S	2W	18	Lots 1-8, E1/2, E1/2 W1/2	708.28
12S	2W	21	S1/2 SE1/4	80.00
12S	2W	22	S1/2 S1/2	160.00
12S	2W	23	S1/2 S1/2	160.00
12S	2W	26	ALL	640.00
12S	2W	27	ALL	640.00
12S	2W	28	E1/2	320.00
12S	2W	33	N1/2 NE1/4	80.00
12S	2W	34	N1/2 N1/2	160.00
12S	2W	35	N1/2 N1/2	160.00
Total				18,854.03

TABLE B-5

CTR SELECTED LANDS (OPTION 2)

<i>Township</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Legal Description</i>	<i>Acres</i>
10S	3W	35	E1/2	320.00
11S	1W	6	Lots 1-7, SE1/4 NW1/4, S1/2 NE1/4, E1/2 SW1/4, SE1/4	634.71
11S	1W	7	Lots 1-4, E1/2, E1/2 W1/2	608.56
11S	1W	18	Lots 1-4, E1/2, E1/2 W1/2	611.48
11S	2W	1	Lots 1-4, S1/2, S1/2 N1/2	554.88
11S	2W	2	Lots 1-2, S1/2 NE1/4, SE1/4, E1/2 SW1/4	356.70
11S	2W	11	E1/2, E1/2 W1/2, SW1/4 SW1/4	520.00
11S	2W	12	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	13	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	14	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	15	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	21	NE1/4, N1/2 SE1/4	240.00
11S	2W	22	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	23	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	24	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	25	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	26	ALL	640.00
11S	2W	27	N1/2 N1/2	160.00
11S	2W	35	ALL	640.00
11S	3W	2	Lots 1-2, SE1/4, S1/2 NE1/4	321.13
12S	2W	1	Lots 3-4	80.84
12S	2W	2	Lots 1-4	162.28
12S	2W	6	Lots 10-11, SE1/4 SW1/4	97.24
12S	2W	7	Lots 1-8, E1/2 W1/2, SW1/4 NE1/4, W1/2 SE1/4	508.56
12S	2W	18	Lots 1-8, E1/2 W1/2, W1/2 E1/2	548.28
12S	2W	23	SE1/4 SE1/4	40.00
12S	2W	26	E1/2 NE1/4, SE1/4	240.00
12S	2W	35	N1/2 NE1/4	80.00
Total				12,484.66

OFFERED LANDS PARCELS BY ALTERNATIVE

Parcels				Alternatives						
No	Location	Acres	AUMs	ITR	ITR Option 2	CTR Option 1	CTR Option 2	NITR/Imp. SCR Option 1	NITR/Imp. SCR Option 2	SITR/Imp. SCR
1	T6N R1W S34	40	5							
3	T10S R7E S16	640	27							
4	T10S R7E S36	640	49							
5	T11S R7E S16	640	38							
6	T12S R6E S16	640	43							
7	T12S R7E S16	640	40							
9	T13S R7E S16	640	73							
10	T13S R7E S36	640	35							
11	T14S R8E S16	640	44							
12	T14S R8E S36	640	64							
14	T15S R1W S16	640	39							
16	T10S R3W S16	560	37							
40	T8S R3E S36	640	58							
17	T9S R3E S36	640	64							
18	T10S R3E S16	640	107							
19	T10S R3E S36	640	107							
41	T8S R2E S16	640	53							
20	T8S R2E S36	640	198							
42	T8S R3E S16	640	46							
21	T9S R2E S16	640	52							
43	T9S R2E S36	638.16	71							
44	T9S R3E S16	640	77							
26	T2S R7E S16	577.01	54							
27	T3S R8E S16	600	94							
28	T3S R8E S22	40	6							
29	T3S R8E S36	320	83							
30	T1S R2W S36	456.18	32							
31	T3S R1E S16	226.90	23							
34	T1N R1W S36	640	37							
35	T2S R1E S36	640	64							
36	T3S R2E S16	640	67							
37	T3S R2E S36	640	67							
38	T3S R1W S36	640	19							
39	T4S R1E S16	640	29							
45	T4S R4E S16	640	59							
46	T1S R2E S16	640	48							
47	T3S R3E S36	640	112							
48	T3S R4E S16	640	70							
49	T2S R3E S 36	640	70							
50	T2S R2E S36	640	64							
51	T3S R3E S16	640	40							
52	T5S R2E S16	640	32							

Note: Shading indicates whether offered land parcel is included within the alternative.

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